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DATA ON PARTICLES AND RESONANT STATES*

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ABSTRACT

Data on the properties of leptons, mesons, and baryons are listed, referenced, averaged, and summarized in tables and wallet cards. This is an updating of the Reviews of Modern Physics article of Oct. 1965.

Data on Particles and Resonant States: Table S, Stable Particles. Rev. Mod. Phys., January 1967
A. H. Rosenfeld, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, W. J. Podolsky, L. R. Price, Matts Roos, Paul Soding, W. J. Willis, C. G. Wohl

$I^G(J^P)C_n$	Mass (MeV)	Mass difference (MeV)	Mean life (sec)	Mean life (cm)	Mass ² (GeV ²)	Decays		Q (MeV)	P or P _{max} (MeV/c)	General Atomic and Nuclear Constants ^a	
						Partial mode	Fraction			N	c
γ	$0, 1(1^-)$	0	stable		0	stable				$= 6.02252 \times 10^{23}$ mole ⁻¹ (based on $A_{C12} = 12$)	
ν_e	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	$0(<0.2 \text{ keV})$	stable		0	stable				$= 2.997925 \times 10^{-10}$ cm sec ⁻¹	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	$0(<2.1 \text{ MeV})$	stable		0	stable				$= 4.80298 \times 10^{-10}$ esu $= 1.60210 \times 10^{-19}$ coulomb	
e^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	0.511006 ± 0.000002	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$		0.000	stable	$\mu_e = 1.001159622 \pm 0.00000027$			$= 6.5819 \times 10^{-22}$ MeV sec	
μ^+	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu^-$	100 %	105	53	$= 1.05449 \times 10^{-27}$ erg sec	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu^+$	< 4.6	105	53	$= 1.9732 \times 10^{-11}$ MeV cm $= 197.32$ MeV fermi	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu^+$	< 4.6	105	53	$= 8.6171 \times 10^{-11}$ MeV deg ⁻¹ (Boltzmann const)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$3e$	< 1.3	104	53	$= e^2/\hbar c = 1/137.0388$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= 0.511006$ MeV/c ² $= 1/1836.10$ m _p	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$3e$	< 1.3	104	53	$= 938.256$ MeV/c ² $= 1836.10$ m _e $= 6.721$ m _p	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= 1.00727663$ m ₁ (where $m_1 = 1$ amu $= \frac{1}{12}$ m _{C12})	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= 931.478$ MeV/c ²	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= e^2/m_e c^2 = 2.81777$ fermi (1 fermi = 10^{-13} cm)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= \hbar/m_e c = r_e a^{-1} = 3.86144 \times 10^{-11}$ cm	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= \hbar^2/m_e e^2 = r_e a^{-2} = 0.529167$ A (1 A = 10^{-8} cm)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= \frac{8}{3} \pi r_e^2 = 0.66516 \times 10^{-24}$ cm ² $= 0.66516$ barn	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= m_e c^2/2\hbar^2 = m_e c^2 a^2/2 = 13.60535$ eV (Rydberg)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Hydrogen-like atom (non-rel., $\mu =$ reduced mass)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$E_n = \frac{\mu e^4}{2\hbar^2 n^2}$; $a_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e^2} \frac{1}{n}$; $\mu = \frac{ze^2}{\hbar c}$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	μ Bohr $= \hbar/2m_p c = 0.578817 \times 10^{-14}$ rms gauss ⁻¹	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	μ_{nucl} $= \hbar/2m_p c = 3.1524 \times 10^{-18}$ MeV gauss ⁻¹	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\frac{1}{2}$ cyclotron $= e/2m_p c = 8.79404 \times 10^6$ rad sec ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$= e/2m_p c = 4.7895 \times 10^3$ rad sec ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\sigma_{natural} = \pi(\hbar/m_p c)^2 = 62.768$ mb	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Other Physical Constants	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	1 year $= 3.1536 \times 10^7$ sec ($\approx \pi \times 10^7$ sec)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	density of air $= 1.205$ mg cm ⁻³ (at 20°C)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	acceleration by gravity $= 980.67$ cm sec ⁻²	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	gravitational constant $= 6.670 \times 10^{-8}$ cm ³ g ⁻¹ sec ⁻²	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	1 calorie $= 4.184$ joules	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	1 atmosphere $= 1033.2$ g cm ⁻²	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	1 eV per particle $= 11604.9$ K (from $E = kT$)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Numerical Constants	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	1 rad $= 57.29578$ deg	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$C = 0.577216$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$e/e = 2.71828$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\ln 2 = 0.69315$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\ln 10 = 2.30259$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\log_{10} e = 0.43429$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\log_{10} 2 = 0.30103$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	^a Based mainly on E. R. Cohen and J. W. M. DuMond, Rev. Mod. Phys. 37, 537 (1965).	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Decay Parameters [†]	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Magnetic moment (e $\hbar/2m_p c$)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Measured	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Derived	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Φ (degree)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	γ	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	Δ (degree)	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	[†] The definition of these quantities is as follows	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\alpha = \frac{2 \text{Re}(S^*P)}{ S ^2 + P ^2}$; $\beta = \frac{2 \text{Im}(S^*P)}{ S ^2 + P ^2}$; $\gamma = \frac{ S ^2 - P ^2}{ S ^2 + P ^2}$	
μ^-	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002	2.199×10^{-6}	$> 2 \times 10^{21} \text{ y}$	0.011	$e\nu$	< 6	105	53	$\tan \Phi = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$; $\tan \Delta = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$	

* S = Scale factor = $\sqrt{N/(N-1)}$ where N = number of experiments. S should be ≈ 1 . If $S > 1$, we have enlarged the error of the mean, δx , i. e., $\delta x \rightarrow S \delta x$. This new convention, is still inadequate, since if $S > 1$, the real uncertainty is probably even greater than $S \delta x$. See text.
 a. See notes on Stable Particles in text.
 b. See notes in data card listings.
 c. Theoretical value. See also data card listings.
 † In decays with more than two bodies, P_{max} is the maximum momentum that any particle can have.

This data survey is an updating of that of Oct. 1965.¹ An intermediate version was distributed at the XIII International Conference on High Energy Physics held at Berkeley in Aug. 1966. This time a large number of early data and references have been deleted from the listings; these pioneer works can be found in any earlier edition.¹

As always, we make two requests of our readers:

- 1) Please inform us of mistakes and omissions. We cannot do an adequate job without this help.
- 2) We wish to emphasize that it is not appropriate to refer to this compilation instead of the original published work; nor is it necessary, since we provide complete listings of references!

Our procedures are as follows. We read journals and preprints and from information so obtained we punch data cards and reference cards for each relevant experiment. These cards are listed following the main text.

Computer programs make weighted averages of these data, and the results are summarized in three tables.

1. Table S covers all stable particles (leptons, mesons, and baryons), i. e., those states which are immune to decay via the strong interaction;

2. Meson Resonances, and 3. Baryon Resonances. For convenience, these tables include basic information on stable mesons and baryons.

Each table is of slightly different form; thus Table S includes magnetic moments and weak-decay asymmetry parameters, the meson table has two columns of names, one familiar, another more orderly,

and the baryon table includes information on what momentum pion and K-meson beams will form certain resonances.

Of course most of our work involves deciding how to handle data. Often it is best not to average a result either because it is already incorporated in a later paper or because we have some reservations about the experiment. (We then punch any character in Col. 8 of our data cards, thereby instructing the averaging programs to ignore the result.) When the data for an individual particle received special treatment, this is noted either in the listings or in a special note following them.

NOTES ON THE TABLES

Quoted errors represent standard deviations. Inequalities are also standard deviations or 1/e confidence levels.

The quantum number C stands for the eigenvalue of the charge-conjugation operator applied to a neutral particle. The notation C_n (n for neutral) means the eigenvalue of C applied to the neutral member of a nonstrange triplet, like the pion. Thus for all members of the SU(3) 0^- nonet, $C_n = +1$.

Well-established quantum numbers are underlined (except in Table S, where most of the quantum numbers are established). We have used flimsy evidence to guess many of the remaining ones, and we have indicated with ? the ones for which there is almost no evidence.

We define antiparticles as the result of operating with CPT on particles; then both should share the same spins, masses, and mean lives. ²⁻⁴

For resonances, Γ represents the full width at half maximum.

For broad resonances there is an inconsistency in the way the central value M_R is usually stated. For a well-studied resonance like

$N_{3/2}^*(1236)$ or $Y_0^*(1520)$, it is conventional to call M_R or E_R the energy at which the resonant amplitude would (in the absence of background) become pure imaginary. (For $N_{3/2}^*(1236)$ this corresponds to 1236 MeV, but for further discussion of this point see the note following the baryon listings.) But this does not mean that the peak in an observed cross section occurs at M_R , because kinematic factors enter into the relation between amplitude and cross section. Thus the peak in the πp cross section near 1236 MeV actually occurs at 1223 MeV. Nevertheless, it is conventional simply to report the energy of the peak in the observed cross section. For well-studied resonances, we have protected the averaging programs (by putting a star in the eighth column of the data cards) from masses and widths obtained without the proper kinematical factors or the proper background treatment. For the others, we have used whatever data was available.

Notes on Table S

The quantum numbers of all the stable particles seem well established, with the exceptions of Ξ and Ω^- . Of course if we accept the normal SU(3) assignments, then Ξ becomes $1/2^+$ and Ω^- must be $3/2^+$.

Hyperon Decay Asymmetries

We adopt the following conventions for the decay asymmetries:

$$\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re}(s^*p)}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2 \operatorname{Im}(s^*p)}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{|s|^2 - |p|^2}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}$$

where s is the parity-changing amplitude and p is minus the parity-conserving amplitude. (Here we use the Condon-Shortley conventions for spherical harmonics and Clebsch-Gordan coefficients. They are repeated in more detail on our wallet cards.) Then α is equal to the helicity of the decay baryon from unpolarized hyperon decay, and the polarization $\underline{P}_{\underline{N}}$ of the decay baryon from hyperons with polarization $\underline{P}_{\underline{Y}}$ is⁵ (in the Y rest frame)

$$\underline{P}_{\underline{N}} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \underline{P}_{\underline{Y}} \cos \theta} \left\{ [\alpha + \underline{P}_{\underline{Y}} \cos \theta (1 - \gamma)] \hat{N} + \gamma \underline{P}_{\underline{Y}} + \beta (\hat{P}_{\underline{Y}} \times \hat{N}) \right\},$$

where \hat{N} is a unit vector along the direction of emission of the decay baryon, and θ is the angle between $\underline{P}_{\underline{Y}}$ and \hat{N} . This convention for α and γ is the same as that of Cronin and Overseth,⁶ except that they defined β with the opposite sign in its relation to s and p ; nevertheless, the experimental value of β that they quote is in agreement with the convention used here.

In practice, the value of α is usually known much more accurately than those of β and γ . Since

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1,$$

there is really only one other parameter to be determined. A quantity, ϕ , which has a more nearly Gaussian distribution than β or γ , is defined by

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta &= \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \sin \phi \\ \gamma &= \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \cos \phi \end{aligned} \right\} \tan \phi = \frac{\beta}{\gamma}$$

On the other hand, in discussing time-reversal invariance, the quantity of interest is Δ , defined by

$$\tan \Delta = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha}.$$

Under time-reversal invariance, one should have

$$\Delta = \delta_s - \delta_p,$$

the difference between pion-nucleon scattering phase shifts at the correct energy and in the appropriate isospin state. For Λ decay, if we assume the $\Delta|I| = 1/2$ rule,

$$\delta_s - \delta_p \approx 7^\circ. \quad 7$$

On the data cards, we list α and ϕ for each decay, since these are the most closely related to the experiment, and are essentially uncorrelated. In Table S we give α , ϕ , and Δ , with errors; and for convenience we also give the central value of γ , without an error.

Notes on the Meson Table

The Symbol-Minded Approach

In addition to the colloquial names for particles, we have used the names suggested by Chew, Gell-Mann, and Rosenfeld:^{8,9} atomic mass number A , hypercharge Y , and isospin I have been grouped into a single symbol. For mesons, $A = 0$, Matts Roos has suggested that the name should also reflect G , and sometimes J^P , so we now use

$$Y = 0, I = 0, \eta \text{ for } G = +1, \phi \text{ for } G = -1,$$

$$Y = 0, I = 1, \rho \text{ for } G = +1, \pi \text{ for } G = -1,$$

$$Y = 1, I = 1/2, K \text{ (called } K_V \text{ if } K \rightarrow K\pi, K_A \text{ if } \not\rightarrow K\pi),$$

$$Y = 1, I = 3/2 \text{ (if ever firmly established), } L.$$

Hence a nonet with charge-conjugation quantum number $C_n = +1$ will have members η , π , K , \bar{K} , and η' . If $C = -1$, the members will be ϕ , ρ ,

K^* , \bar{K}^* , and ϕ' .

In older editions, we used subscripts α , β , γ , and δ for J^P :

α for 0^+ , 2^+ , \dots mesons or $1/2^+$, $5/2^+$, \dots baryons.

β for 0^- , 2^- , \dots mesons or $1/2^-$, $5/2^-$, \dots baryons.

γ for 1^- , 3^- , \dots mesons or $3/2^-$, $7/2^-$, \dots baryons.

δ for 1^+ , 3^+ , \dots mesons or $3/2^+$, $7/2^+$, \dots baryons.

This has been accepted by many authors for baryons, but has not been popular for mesons, for which no Regge recurrences are yet known. Hence we now just give J^P , unless it is unknown. In that case, depending on whether 2π , $\bar{K}K$, or $K\pi$ decays are seen, we guess whether J^P belongs to the normal (0^+ , $1^- \dots$) or to the abnormal series (0^- , 1^+ , \dots). In the former case, we write $J^P = V$ (for Vacuum, Vector, etc.) or A for (Abnormal, Axial, etc.)

When two states have identical quantum numbers, we call one of them "prime," e.g., η , η' , f , f' , N , N' (1400, $1/2^+$). Note that $\eta(0^-)$ and $\eta(2^+) = f'$ are both the "mainly octet" members of their respective nonets. Then for our meson symbol for $I^G = 0^-$, we must choose either ω or ϕ . We chose ϕ , since it is the $\phi(1019)$, not the $\omega(783)$, which is mainly octet.

We were tempted to go further and use names that also reflect the J^P series, A vs V , but that would require four more names and there are not four more mesons with simple names and really established quantum numbers. We would rather leave open the later possibility of doubling the names via the use of capital vs lower case letters, subscripts, \dots .

Quantum Numbers and the Symbol C_n

For nonstrange mesons we list the eigenvalue of the G parity operator^{10, 11}

$$G = C e^{\pi i I}. \quad (1)$$

For neutral mesons, C has the eigenvalue ± 1 , and it turns out that we can write⁷

$$G = C(-1)^I. \quad (2)$$

Now G and I have eigenvalues, of course, for all members of a charge multiplet, but C only for the neutral member. So to generalize Eq. (2) we define C_n as the eigenvalue of C for the neutral member of the multiplet, and then write for any member of the multiplet

$$G = C_n (-1)^I. \quad (3)$$

Meson Decays into 2π or $\bar{K}K$

In this discussion we use $\bar{K}K$ as an example. If the $\bar{K}K$ system is in a state with orbital angular momentum ℓ , Bose statistics require that for a neutral pair

$$C = (-1)^\ell; \quad (4)$$

for a charged pair C has no eigenvalue, but G does,¹² namely,

$$G = (-1)^{\ell+I}. \quad (5)$$

Thus consider the A_2 meson $\pi(1310)$. Its main decay mode is $\pi\rho$, hence $G = -1$. It is also seen to go to $K^-K_S^0$, so $I = 1$. Then, by (5), observation of this mode establishes that ℓ is even.

Next consider the isospin=1 A_1 meson $\pi(1090)$. Its main decay is again $\pi\rho$, so again $G = -1$, then again $\ell(\bar{K}K)$ must be even. Of course, if A_1 has $J^P = 0^-, 1^+, \text{ or } 2^-$, we never expect to see KK .

Finally consider the B meson $\pi(1220)$. Its main decay mode is $\pi\omega$, so $G = +1$, $I = 1$. This time (5) forces $\ell(\bar{K}K)$ to be odd. Hence non-observation of $\bar{K}K$ is evidence against a 1^- interpretation of B.

Whenever ℓ is even, neutral $\bar{K}K$ must appear as $K_S^+ K_S^-$, $K_L^+ K_L^-$, and $K^+ K^-$ in the ratio 1:1:2. If ℓ is odd, we can find only $K_S^+ K_L^-$ and $K^+ K^-$, in equal numbers.¹³

s-Wave Bumps Near Threshold -- $\eta_V(1050) \rightarrow \bar{K}K$, $\pi_V(1003) \rightarrow \bar{K}K$, $N(1560)$, $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Lambda(1670)$, $\Sigma(1780)$.

Peaks in cross sections near threshold pose special difficulties in interpretation, particularly for s-wave states. It is often uncertain which of the following causes the peak.

1. A Breit-Wigner resonance occurring just above or below threshold. In the complex energy plane, this is represented by a pole adjacent to the physical region but with a small negative imaginary displacement. See Fig. 1.

2. A pole near threshold but on or adjacent to the real axis of an unphysical sheet of the energy surface. See Fig. 2. This is often called an "anti-bound state."

3. Finally, the effect of non-threshold branch points in the energy plane often can be parameterized by a single pole whose position depends on the range of the nuclear force. With data of finite accuracy, such a parameterization may yield an adequate fit even though no pole really exists at the position indicated, but a "fake pole" cannot produce a scattering length larger than the dominant force range.

Clearly we do not want to list in this compilation threshold bumps which are most probably effects of type 3. We do intend to list those in

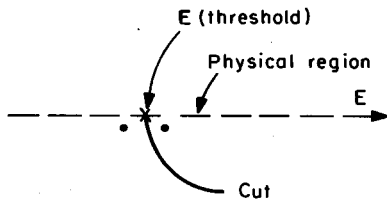


Fig. 1. The complex energy plane near threshold, showing possible poles (dots) corresponding to two ordinary Breit-Wigner resonances. The cut attached to the threshold branch point has been drawn so as to expose both the pole positions and the physical region.

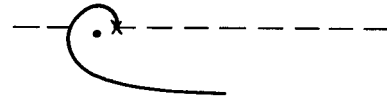


Fig. 2. The complex energy plane near threshold, showing the possible position of a pole corresponding to an "antibound state." Notice that in order to expose the pole in the figure the physical region just below threshold has been obscured from view.

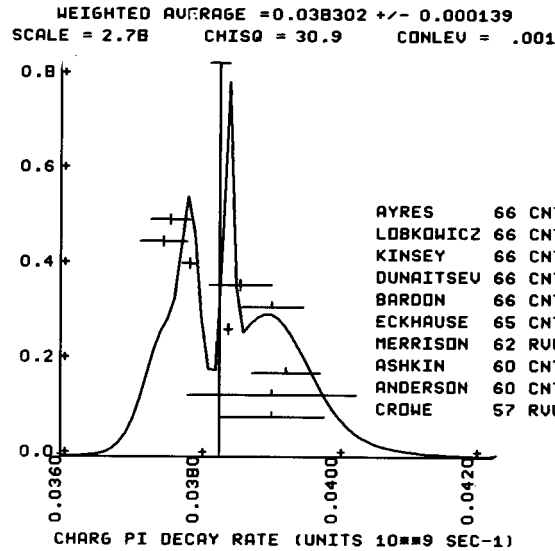


Fig. 3. Typical ideogram: π^+ decay rates. Results are usually published as mean lives τ , but we average rates, $\Gamma = 1/\tau$ because rates are more normally distributed. The rms average $\Gamma = (38.33 \pm 0.05) 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ is drawn as a vertical line, with an error flag at the top scaled up by a scale factor $S = 3.5$. (It is easily seen that even after scaling, this final result is not a satisfactory statement of the situation.) Only five experiments, indicated by + error flags, were precise enough to satisfy Eq. 6 and be accepted in the calculation of the scale factor. The less precise experiments were included in the calculation of $\bar{\Gamma}$ but not of scale, they have 1 flags.

which some kind of pole seems to be present, though it may not be clear whether it is of types 1 or 2. Roughly speaking, a true pole is indicated whenever the measured scattering length has a real part of the order of 1 Fermi or more.

Careful experimental analysis can distinguish between poles of type 1 and type 2, but in most of the cases we are considering, the data is not yet sufficient for us to make this distinction with certainty. Even when type 2 is firmly indicated, as in the singlet deuteron, we still wish to list the state. Arguments have been given by Chew¹⁴ to support calling such states "particles."

Of the cases listed at the head of this note, the $Y_0^*(1405)$ is well established as a type 1 pole, as is also the $N_{1/2}^*(1560, 1/2^-)$. The status of the other cases is less clear.

Notes on the Baryon Table

S-Wave Bumps Near Threshold

This matter was discussed under Mesons.

Symbol-Minded Approach for Baryons (cf. Mesons)

Again we use familiar symbols to denote baryons with various values of hypercharge and isospin: namely, N for $N_{1/2}^*$, Λ for Y_0^* , Σ for Y_1^* , Ξ for $\Xi_{1/2}^*$, and Ω^- . For $N_{3/2}^*$ we have invented Δ , and for hypercharge $Y = +2$ we have recently added Z.

PROCEDURES FOR TREATING THE DATA

Except for trivial cases, all branching ratios and rate measurements are analyzed by computer program AHR. This program makes a simultaneous, least-squares fit to all the data, and outputs the partial decay fractions, \bar{f}_i , and their errors, $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$. It is these values which we report in our tables (except that some errors have been "scaled" — see the following section on χ^2 Scale Factor).

Program AHR uses the constraints that the sum of all of the partial decay fractions must total 100%, and that the sum of the partial rates must equal the total decay rate. AHR was written by this project's perennial friend, J. Peter Berge, and is documented in the 8030 Programming Memo.

When inequalities are reported from a particular experiment, we have on the first iteration ignored that experiment; we then checked to see if the weighted average of the others violates the inequality. If so, we change the input data: $< x \rightarrow 0 \pm x$, or $> x \rightarrow 2x \pm x$, and iterate once more. If there are cases of small statistics, we weight them according to the prescription of maximum likelihood. When no errors are reported, we merely list the data for inspection.

χ^2 Scale Factor

When we calculate the weighted average \bar{x} , we also calculate the χ^2 that all the measurements of x agree. If there are N experiments, each with properly estimated errors normally distributed, the average value of χ^2 should be $N-1$. If χ^2 is much larger than $N-1$, we average the data even though this may not be warranted. But we plot an ideogram (Fig. 3, pg. 12) to help the reader decide which data to reject, and make his own selected average. However, if χ^2 is not too much greater than $N-1$, and we cannot select a single bad experiment, we can still be conservative by the following approach: Instead of rejecting one culprit, we can assume that all experimentalists underestimated their errors by the same factor (which is, of course, $(\sqrt{\chi^2/(N-1)}) \equiv \text{SCALE}$). If this were true, then we could correct the calculated error of the mean simply by multiplying each of the reported errors by SCALE, and then recalculating the error of \bar{x} . Multiplying the original $\delta(\bar{x})$ by SCALE would obviously also give the same final result.

In fact, this is exactly what we have done. (This is a NEW CONVENTION, started August 1966. In the older editions we listed the SCALE factor but did not enlarge the errors. We made this change because we discovered that few people paid any attention to SCALE.) This scaling approach is already common practice in bubble chamber experiments, where track distortion is not fully understood. For bubble chamber data it can be justified. For this compilation, it has all of the disadvantages of penalizing a whole class of students because of one naughty child, but (like the schoolmaster) we sometimes know of no other simple solution.

If all the experiments have errors of about the same size, the above (straightforward) procedure for calculating SCALE is carried out. If, however, we are to combine experiments with widely varying errors, we must modify the procedure slightly. This is because it is the more precise experiments which most influence not only the average value \bar{x} , but also the error $\delta(\bar{x})$. Now on the average the low-precision experiments each contribute about unity to both the numerator and the denominator of SCALE, hence the χ^2 contribution of the sensitive experiments is diluted, i. e., reduced. Therefore, we evaluate SCALE by using only experiments for which the errors are not much greater than those of the more precise experiments. Explicitly, to calculate SCALE we use only the most sensitive experiments, i. e., those with errors less than δ_0 , where the ceiling δ_0 is (arbitrarily) chosen to be

$$\delta_0 = 3\sqrt{N} \delta(\bar{x}). \quad (6)$$

Here $\delta(\bar{x})$ is the unscaled error of the mean of all the experiments. Note that if each experiment had the same error, δ_i , then $\delta(\bar{x})$ would be δ_i/\sqrt{N} , so each individual experiment would be well under the ceiling on SCALE.

This scaling approach has the property that if there are two values with comparable errors separated by much more than their stated errors (with or without a number of other experiments of lower accuracy) the error on the mean value, $\delta(\bar{x})$, is increased so that it is approximately half the interval between the two discrepant values.

We wish to emphasize the fact that our scaling procedures in no way affect the value of \bar{x} . In addition, if one wishes to recover the unscaled errors, $\delta(\bar{x})$, he need only divide the given errors by the SCALE factor given for that error.

A slightly different approach must be taken when a number of different (but related) quantities enter the constrained averaging program AHR. Program AHR calculates not only the best simultaneous fit to all of the partial decay fractions, f_i , but also the contribution to χ^2 for each of the input ratios. If any of these individual contributions to χ^2 is considerably greater than the average expected χ^2 (a "ceiling" of $\chi^2 = 2.0$ is used at present), all of the measurements of that particular ratio have their errors increased by SCALE, with SCALE defined as before. (N and χ^2 are now, of course, the number, and the total contribution to χ^2 , of only those experiments measuring that particular ratio.) Now, because of the many correlations induced by the constraint, it is not possible merely to multiply the output $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$'s by SCALE. Instead, one must actually rerun the program AHR on all of the data — those with errors unchanged as well as those with errors increased. We then get new values for $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$, i. e., the errors of the partial decay modes. These errors are the values given in our tables. (We list only the largest SCALE factor used for a particular particle. Thus it is not possible to recover the unscaled $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$'s from our reported values for particles which have constrained fits.) However, in line with our policy of not letting SCALE affect the central values, we give the values of \bar{f}_i obtained from the original (unscaled) fits. (In all data processed so far, the differences between the \bar{f}_i 's calculated with either the scaled or the unscaled errors have been within the scaled errors, $\delta\bar{f}_i$).

Conversion of Mean Lives to Rates

An experimenter has a choice of reporting a mean life or a rate. Suppose he has an infinitely large bubble chamber; then he can report

$$\tau = \Sigma t_i / N,$$

where N is the total number of decays observed, and t_i is the elapsed proper time for each decay.

Alternatively he can report a rate

$$\Gamma = N / \Sigma t_i .$$

If his errors are large it is probably because N is small. In that case one can see that the distribution of rate Γ , with N in the numerator, should be fairly Poisson. But the distribution on mean life τ , with N in the denominator, will be badly skewed. Accordingly, we have inverted all mean lives before averaging data or making ideograms.

NOTES ON THE DATA CARDS

Some of the data on the mass of the ρ , for example, are followed at the far right by the entries +, -, or 0, with the sign depending on whether the experiment involved ρ^+ , ρ^- , or ρ^0 .

If skewed errors are reported, as is often the case for mean-life experiments, both the fields "Error +" and "Error -" are used. If there is no entry in "Error -", then the errors are symmetric.

Partial Decay Modes: For two-body decays our computer program calculates the Q value, and the momentum of decay. For three-body decays, it calculates Q , and then calculates the maximum momentum that any of the three particles can have. The reader may wonder about the numbers S-- or U-- in the far right-hand fields; they are simply the mass codes of the decay products for this program.

Cross-Sections Cards (Coded CS)

Starting in September 1966, we decided to punch cross-section information on some rare mesons, providing the information is new and

easily available in papers we are processing anyway. We do not check or average these cross sections as carefully as our other input. This is an experiment, pursued randomly by some of us; absence of cross-section cards for a given paper does not imply absence of information in that paper.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED ON DATA CARDS

The following abbreviations have been used:

1. Measurement Technique (TECH)

CC	Cloud chamber
CNTR	Counters, electronics
EMUL	Emulsions
HBC	Hydrogen bubble chambers
HEBC	Helium bubble chambers
DBC	Deuterium bubble chambers
PBC	Propane bubble chambers
XBC	Heavy liquid bubble chambers
SPRK	Spark chambers
MMS	Missing Mass Spectrometer
RVUE	Review of previous experimental data

2. Journals

ADVP	Advances in Physics
ANP	Annals of Physics
ARNS	Annual Reviews of Nuclear Science
BAPS	Bulletin of the American Physical Society
JETP	English Translation of Soviet Physics JETP

NC	Nuovo Cimento
NP	Nuclear Physics
PL	Physics Letters
PPSL	Proceedings of the Physical Society of London
PR	Physical Review
PRL	Physical Review Letters
PRSL	Proceedings of the Royal Society of London
RMP	Reviews of Modern Physics

The following abbreviations refer to proceedings of Conferences

AIX	International Conference on Elementary Particles, Aix-en-Provence, 1961
ARGONNE	International Conference on Weak Interactions, Argonne National Laboratory, 1965
ATHENS	Athens Topical Conference on Recently Discovered Resonant Particles, Ohio University, 1963
BALATON	Symposium on Weak Interactions, Balatonvilaeos, Hungary, 1966
BERKELEY	International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1966
BNL	International Conference on Fundamental Aspects of Weak Interactions, Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1963
BOULDER	Symposium on Strong Interactions 1965
CERN	International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1958 and 1962
CORAL GABLES	Conference on Symmetry Principles at High Energy, 1964 and 1965
DESY	International Symposium on Electron and Photon Interactions at High Energies, Hamburg, 1965
DUBNA	International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1964
KIEV	Ninth Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1959
OXFORD	International Conference on Elementary Particles, 1965
ROCH	Fifth (Sixth, Seventh) Annual Rochester Conference on High Energy Nuclear Physics, 1955 (1956, 1957). Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics, Rochester, 1960
SIENA	International Conference on Elementary Particles, 1963
STANFORD	International Conference on Nucleon Structure, 1963

Finally

BNL Brookhaven National Laboratory
CU Columbia University, includes Nevis Reports
NYO New York Operations Office, AEC
UCRL Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (University of California)
etc. refer to unpublished reports of the Author's Institution.

Acknowledgments

Alan Rittenberg has generously provided us with the nice routines which plot histograms and ideograms, and J. Peter Berge has as always been more than helpful with our fitting programs. Professor Gaurang Yodh helped us with the baryon table and the summary Chew-Frautschi plot for the baryons. This whole work is probably still littered with mistakes and omissions, but it would be far worse were it not for the help of many friends who have carefully read our listings and tables and tried to set us right.

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

*Work performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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DATA FOR TABLES ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

CODE EVENTS QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECN SIGN COMMENTS DATE PUNCHED

ABOVE
BACK GROUND
N ANY SYMBOL IN COLUMN 8 INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY AVERAGING PROGRAMS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
4567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678

gamma
0 GAMMA (0,J=1)

1 E-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
1 E-NEUTRINO MASS (KEV)

M * LESS THAN 0.25 LANGER 52 CNTR
M * LESS THAN 0.15 HAMILTON 53 CNTR
M * LESS THAN 0.55 +PR- 0.28 FRIEDMAN 58 CNTR

REFERENCES

1 E-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
LANGER 52 PR 88 689 L M LANGER,R J D MOFFAT INDIANA
HAMILTON 53 PR 92 1521 D HAMILTON,W P ALFORD,L GROSS PRINCETON
FRIEDMAN 58 PR 109 2214 LEWIS FRIEDMAN,LINCOLN G SMITH BNL

mu
2 MU-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
2 MU-NEUTRINO MASS (MEV)

M * 3.5 OR LESS BARKAS 56 EMUL
M * 4.0 OR LESS DUDZIAK 59 CNTR
M * 3.6 OR LESS FEINBERG 63 RVUE
M * 3.0 OR LESS ALLCOCK 65 RVUE
M * 2.5 OR LESS BARON 65 SPRK
M * 2.1 OR LESS SHAFER 65 CNTR CONF LEV - 69PCT

REFERENCES

2 MU-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
BARKAS 56 PR 101 778 W H BARKAS,W RIPNBAUM,F M SMITH LRL
DUDZIAK 59 PR 114 336 W F DUDZIAK,R SAGANE,J VEDDER LRL
FEINBERG 63 ARNS 13 431 G FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN COLUMBIA
ALLCOCK 65 PPSL 85 875 G R ALLCOCK LIVERPOOL
BARON 65 PRL 14 449 BARON,NJRTON,PEOPLES +COLUM+STONY BROOK
SHAFER 65 PRL 14 923 R E SHAFER,CROWE,JENKINS LRL

e
3 ELECTRON (0.5,J=1/2)
3 ELECTRON MASS (MEV)

M 0.511006 0.000002 COHEN 65 RVUE

3 ELECTRON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**21 YP)
T * OVER 2.0 MOE 65 CNTR

3 ELECTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT (E/2ME)
MM * 1.0011605 0.0000024 SCHUPP 61 CNTR -
MM * 1.001159622 +(27)*10**9 WILKINSON 63 CNTR -
MM * 1.001168 0.000011 RICH 66 CNTR + POSITRON

REFERENCES

3 ELECTRON (0.5,J=1/2)
SCHUPP 61 PR 121 1 A A SCHUPP,P W PIDO,H R CRANE MICHIGAN
WILKINSON 63 PR 130 852 D T WILKINSON,H R CRANE MICHIGAN
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537 E R COHEN, J W M DUMOND NAASC+CALTECH
MOE 65 PR 140 B 992 M K MOE,F REINES CASE INST TECHNOLOGY
RICH 66 PRL 17 271 A RICH, H R CRANE MICHIGAN

mu
4 MUON (106,J=1/2)
4 MUON MASS (MEV)

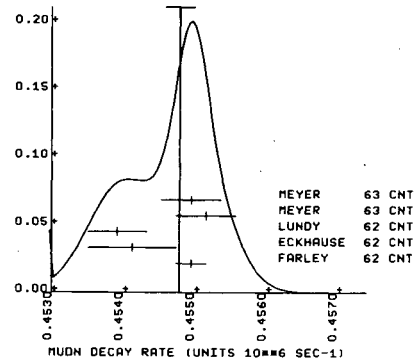
M 105.659 0.002 FEINBERG 63 RVUE

4 MUON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**6)
T N 2.200 0.015 0.015 FISHER 59 CNTR
T N 2.225 0.006 0.006 ASTBURY 60 CNTR
T N 2.211 0.003 0.003 REITER 60 CNTR
T N 2.208 0.004 0.004 TELEGGI 60 CNTR
T N OLD DATA NEGLECTED FOLLOWING SUGGESTION OF V. TELEGGI

T 2.198 0.001 0.001 FARLEY 62 CNTR
T 2.202 0.003 0.003 ECKHAUSE 62 CNTR
T 2.203 0.002 LUNDY 62 CNTR CONV. FROM CL=38
T 2.197 0.002 0.002 MEYER 63 CNTR +
T 2.199 0.002 0.002 MEYER 63 CNTR -

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.454797 +/- 0.000203
SCALE = 1.34 CHISO = 7.2 COMLEV = 0.127



4 RATIO OF LIFETIME OF MU+ TO MU-
LR 1.000 0.001 MEYER 63 CNTR LIFETIME MU+/MU- 7/66

4 MUON PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 MUON INTO E (E-NEU) (MU-NEU) 5 35 15 2
P2 MUON INTO E 2GAMMA 5 35 05 0
P3 MUON INTO 3ELECTRONS 5 35 35 3
P4 MUON INTO E GAMMA 5 35 0

4 MUON BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 * MUON INTO E+2GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10**5) (P2)/(P1)
R1 * LESS THAN 1.6 FRANKEL 1 63 SPRK
R2 * MUON INTO 3E (IN UNITS OF 10**7) (P3)/(P1)
R2 * LESS THAN 5.0 PARKER 1 62 CNTR
R2 * LESS THAN 1.3 ALIKHANDOV 62 SPRK
R2 * LESS THAN 1.5 FRANKEL 2 63 CNTR
R2 * LESS THAN 1.45 BABAEV 63 SPRK
R3 * MUON INTO E+GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10**8) (P4)/(P1)
R3 * LESS THAN 1.2 FRANKEL 1 63 SPRK
R3 * LESS THAN 0.6 PARKER 2 64 SPRK

4 MUON MAGNETIC MOMENT (IN E/(2*MUON MASS)
MM 1.001162 0.000005 CHARPAK 62 CNTR +
MM 1.001165 0.000003 FARLEY 66 - STORAGE RINGS 11/66

REFERENCES

4 MUON (106,J=1/2)
FISHER 59 PRL 3 349 FISHER,LEONTIC,LUNDBY,MEUNIER,STROCK//CERN
ASTBURY 60 ROCH CONF 60 542 ASTBURY,HATTERSLEY,HUSSAIN + LIVERPOOL
DEVONS 60 PRL 5 330 DEVONS,GIDAL,LEDERMAN,SHAPIRO // COLUMBIA
LATHROP 60 NC 17 109 J LATHROP,R A LUNDY,V L TELEGGI + EFINS
LATHROP 60 NC 17 114 J LATHROP,R A LUNDY,S PENMAN + EFINS
REITER 60 PRL 5 22 REITER,ROMANOWSKI,SUTTON + CARNEGIE
TELEGGI 60 ROCH CONF 60 713 V L TELEGGI // CERN
CHARPAK 61 PRL 6 128 CHARPAK,FARLEY,GARWIN,MULLER,SENS + CERN
HUTCHINS 61 PRL 7 129 D P HUTCHINSON,J MENES + COLUMBIA
ALIKHANDOV 62 CERN CONF 423 A I ALIKHANDOV,A BABAEV + ITEP MSCOM
CHARPAK 62 PL 1 16 G CHARPAK,F J M FARLEY,R L GARWIN + CERN
FARLEY 62 CERN CONF 415 FARLEY,MASSAM,MULLER,ZICHICHE // CERN
LUNDY 62 PR 125 1686 RICHARD A LUNDY // EFINS
PARKER 62 NC 23 485 S PARKER,S PENMAN // EFINS
SHAPIRO 62 PR 125 1022 G SHAPIRO, L M LEDERMAN // COLUMBIA
BABAEV 63 JETP 16 1397 BABAEV,BALATS,KAFITAKOV,LANDSBERG + ITEP
ECKHAUSE 63 PR 132 422 M ECKHAUSE,T A FILIPPAS + CARNEGIE
FEINBERG 63 ARNS 13 431 GERALD FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN // COLUMBIA
FRANKEL 63 NC 27 894 S FRANKEL,W FRATTI,J HALPERN + PENNA
FRANKEL 63 PR 130 351 S FRANKEL,W FRATTI,J HALPERN + PENNA
MEYER 63 PR 132 2593 S L MEYER,ANDERSON,BLESER,LEDERMAN//COLUM
PARKER 64 PR 133B 768 S PARKER,H L ANDERSON,C REY // EFINS
FARLEY 66 BERKELEY CONF. FARLEY,BAILEY,BROWN,GIESCH + CERN

pi+
8 CHARGED PION (140,JPG=0--1) I=1

P CHARGED PI MASS (MEV)
M 139.37 0.20 CROWE 54 CNTR -
M 139.68 0.15 BARKAS 56 EMUL +
M 139.577 0.014 SHAFER 65 CNTR

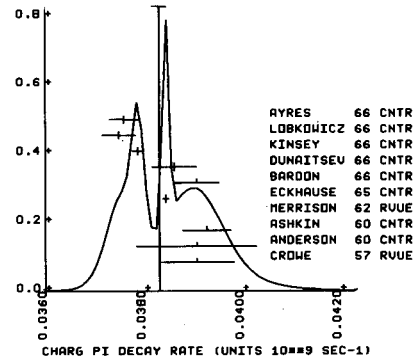
8 PI+ MU+ MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D 34.00 0.076 BARKAS 56 EMUL
D 33.89 0.076 BARKAS 56 EMUL

B CHAR. PI LIFETIME (UNITS 10**9)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for CROME, ANDERSON, ASHKIN, MERRISON, ECKHAUSE, BARDON, DUNAITSEV, KINSEY, LOBKOWICZ, and AYRES.

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.038302 +/- 0.000139
SCALE = 2.78 CHISO = 30.9 CONLEV = .001



B MEAN LIFE DIFFERENCE (+) - (-) / AVG. (PERCENT)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for AYRES, LOBKOWICZ, and BARDON.

B CHARGED PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode, value, error, and author. Includes entries for CHARG. PION INTO MU (MU-NEU), CHARG. PION INTO E (E-NEU), CHARG. PION INTO MU (MU-NEU) GAMMA, CHARG. PION INTO PION E (E-NEU), and CHARG. PION INTO E NEU GAMMA.

B CHARGED PION BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for decay mode, value, error, and author. Includes entries for CHARG. PION INTO MU NEU GAMMA, CHARG. PION INTO E NEU, CHARG. PION INTO PION E NEU, and CHARG. PION INTO E NEU GAMMA.

REFERENCE S
B CHARGED PION (140, JPC=0-1) I=1

Large table listing various experiments and authors contributing to the charged pion data. Includes names like CROME, BARKAS, SHAFER, ANDERSON, CZIRR, BARTLETT, DI CAPUA, BACASTOW, BERTRAM, CLINE, DUNAITSEV, ECKHAUSE, SHAFER, AYRES, BARDON, DEPOMMIER, KINSEY, LOBKOWICZ, MELISSINOS, NAGASHIMA, and ROCHER.

PI0

9 NEUTRAL PION (135, JPC=0-0) I=1

9 PI MASS DIFFERENCE (PI+-) - (PI0) (MEV)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for PANOFSKY, CHINDWSKY, HADDOCK, HILLMAN, CASSELS, CZIRR, PETRUKHIN, and VASILEVSK.

9 PION LIFETIME (UNITS 10**9-16)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for GLASSER, TIEGGE, KOLLER, VON DARDE, SHWE, BELLETTINI, and EVANS.

9 NEUTRAL PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode, value, error, and author. Includes entries for PION INTO 2 GAMMA, PION INTO E+ E- GAMMA, PION INTO 4 ELECTRONS, and PION INTO 3 GAMMA.

9 NEUTRAL PION BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for decay mode, value, error, and author. Includes entries for PION INTO (GAMMA E+ E-)/(2GAMMA), PION INTO (3 GAMMA)/(2 GAMMA), and PION INTO (E+ E-)/(2 GAMMA).

REFERENCE S
9 NEUTRAL PION (135, JPC=0-0) I=1

Large table listing various experiments and authors contributing to the neutral pion data. Includes names like PANOFSKY, CHINDWSKY, KRDL, CASSELS, HADDOCK, HILLMAN, BUDAGOV, JOSEPH, GLASSER, SAMIOS, TIEGGE, CZIRR, KOLLER, PETRUKHIN, VONCARDE, SHWE, BELLETTINI, DUCLOS, EVANS, and VASILEVSKY.

K±

10 CHARGED K (49, JPC=0-1) I=1/2

10 CHARGED K MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for COHEN, BARKAS, and GREINER.

10 CHARG. K LIFETIME (UNITS 10**8)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for ILUFF, EISENBERG, BURROKES, FREDF, BARKAS, BROMMIK, NORDIN, BUYARSKY, FITCH, and LOBKOWICZ.

10 LIFETIME DIFFERENCE (+) - (-) / AVG. (PPERCENT)

Table with columns for experiment name, value, error, and author. Includes entries for LOBKOWICZ.

10 CHARGED K PARTIAL DECAY MODES

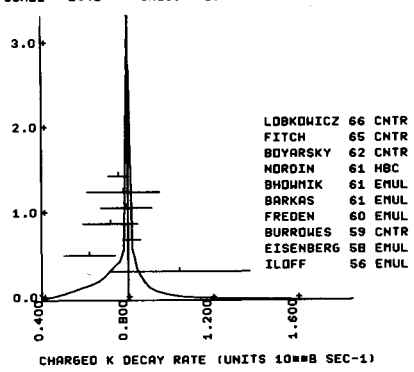
P1	CHAR. K INTO MU (NEU)	K MU	S 45 2
P2	CHAR. K INTO PI P10	K PI	S 85 9
P3	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI-	TAU	S 85 85 B
P4	CHAR. K INTO PI P10	TAU PRIME	S 85 95 9
P5	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU	K MU	S 45 95 2
P6	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU	K E	S 35 95 1
P7	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E+NEU	K E+	S 85 85 35 1
P8	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E-NEU	K E-	S 85 85 35 1
P9	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- MU+ NEU	K+MU+ 4	S 85 85 45 2
P10	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- MU- NEU	K+MU- 4	S 85 85 45 2
P11	CHAR. K INTO E NEU	K E 2	S 35 1
P12	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU GAMMA	K MU RAD	S 45 25 0
P13	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 GAMMA	K PI RAD	S 85 95 0
P14	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- GAMMA	TAU RAD	S 85 85 85 0
P15	CHAR. K INTO PI E+ E-	PI E E	S 85 35 3
P16	CHAR. K INTO PI MU+ MU-	PI MU MU	S 85 45 4

10 CHARGED K BRANCHING RATIOS

R O OLD DATA EXCLUDED

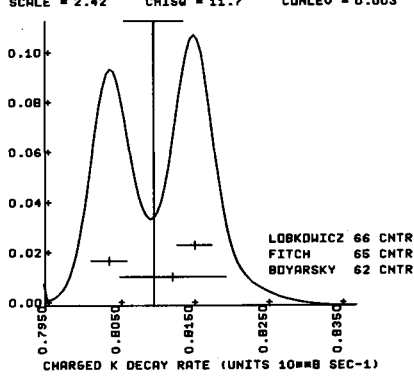
R1 *	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU (MU2)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P11)/TOTAL	
R1 O	58.5	3.0	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R1 O	56.9	2.6	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R2 *	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 (P12)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P21)/TOTAL	
R2 O	27.7	2.7	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R2 O	23.2	2.2	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R2 O	21.0	0.6	CALLAHAN 65 FBC	
R2 *	21.6	0.6	TRILLING 65 RVUE	
R3 *	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- (TAU)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P31)/TOTAL	
R3 O	5.6	0.4	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R3 O	6.8	0.4	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R3 O	5.2	0.3	TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R3	5.7	0.3	ROE 61 XBC +	
R3	2332	5.54	0.12	CALLAHAN 64 XBC +
R3	5.1	0.2	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +	
R3	5.71	0.15	DE MARCO 65 HBC	
R3	6.0	0.4	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R4 *	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 (TAU PRIME)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P41)/TOTAL	
R4 O	2.1	0.5	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R4 O	2.2	0.4	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R4 O	1.5	0.2	TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R5 *	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU (MU3)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P51)/TOTAL	
R5 O	2.8	1.0	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R5 O	5.9	1.3	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R5 O	2.8	0.4	TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R6 *	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU (E3)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P61)/TOTAL	
R6 O	3.2	1.3	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R6 O	5.1	1.3	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R7 *	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E+ NEU	(UNITS 10**5)	(P71)/TOTAL	
R7	0.2	NR LESS	BIRGE 65 FBC + 95 PER CT CONF	
R8 *	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E- NEU	(UNITS 10**5)	(P81)/TOTAL	
R8	0.2	NR LESS	BIRGE 65 FBC + 95 PER CT CONF	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.80971 +/- 0.00403
 SCALE = 2.42 CHISQ = 11.7 CONLEV = 0.003



NOTE: Ideogram above contains all the data. Ideogram below contains only those in the central peak.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.80979 +/- 0.00403
 SCALE = 2.42 CHISQ = 11.7 CONLEV = 0.003



R9 *	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- MU+ NEU (UNITS 10**5)	(P91)/TOTAL
R9	1 0.77 0.54 0.50	CLINE 65 FBC +
R10 *	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI+ MU- NEU (UNITS 10**6)	(P101)/TOTAL
R10	0 3.0 OR LESS	BIRGE 65 FBC + 95 PER CT CONF
R11 *	CHAR. K INTO E NEU (UNITS 10**5)	(P111)/TOTAL
R11	16.0 OR LESS	BORREANI 64 HRC +
R11 *	4 1.9 1.2	BOWEN 66 SPRK +
R12 *	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU GAMMA (UNITS 10**5)	(P121)/TOTAL
R13 *	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 GAMMA (UNITS 10**4)	(P131)/TOTAL
R13	18 2.2 0.7	CLINE 64 FBC + PI+ KE 55-90 MEV
R14 *	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- GAMMA (UNITS 10**4)	(P141)/TOTAL
R14	1.0 0.4	STAMER 65 EMUL +
R15 *	CHAR. K INTO PI E+ E- (UNITS 10**6)	(P151)/TOTAL
R15	1 1.1 OR LESS	CAMERINI 64 FBC +
R16 *	CHAR. K INTO PI MU+ MU- (UNITS 10**6)	(P161)/TOTAL
R16	3.0 OR LESS	CAMERINI 65 FBC + 90 PER CT CONF
R17 *	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/TAU (P21)/(P3)	
R17 N	3.26 0.23	ROE 61 XBC +
R17 N	KMU RAD VS KMU3 SORTING DIFFICULTIES SUSPECTED BY AUTHORS	
R17	4.40 0.23	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +
R17	134 3.24 0.34	YOUNG 65 EMUL +
R17	1045 3.96 0.15	CALLAHAN 66 FBC
R18 *	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/TAU (P41)/(P3)	
R18	0.30 0.04	ROE 61 XBC +
R18	0.35 0.04	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +
R18	2027 0.303 0.009	BISI 65 H+HL +
R18	17 0.393 0.099	YOUNG 65 EMUL +
R19 *	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/TAU (P51)/(P3)	
R19 N	0.84 0.14	ROE 61 XBC +
R19 N	KMU RAD VS KMU3 SORTING DIFFICULTIES SUSPECTED BY AUTHORS	
R19	0.59 0.10	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +
R19	2175 0.632 0.035	BISI 65 H+HL +
R19	38 0.90 0.16	YOUNG 65 EMUL +
R19	650 0.925 0.032	CALLAHAN 66 FBC
R20 *	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/TAU (P61)/(P3)	
R20	0.88 0.11	ROE 61 XBC +
R20	230 0.90 0.06	BORREANI 64 HRC +
R20	0.92 0.08	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +
R20	37 0.90 0.16	YOUNG 65 EMUL +
R20	864 0.727 0.028	CALLAHAN 66 FBC
R21 *	POSIT.K INTO (PI+ PI- E+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10**4)	(P71)/(P3)
R21	69 6.7 1.5	BIRGE 65 FBC +
R22 *	POSIT.K INTO (PI+ PI- MU+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10**4)	(P91)/(P3)
R22	1 2.5 APPROX	GREINER 64 EMUL +
R23 *	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU + P21) (UNITS 10**2)	(P61)/(P1+P2)
R23	1679 5.89 0.16	CESTER 66 SPRK +
R24 *	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/(MU NEU) (P21)/(P1)	
R24	0.3253 0.0062	AUERBACH 66 SPRK +
R25 *	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU NEU) (P61)/(P1)	
R25	0.0796 0.0054	AUERBACH 66 SPRK +
R26 *	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/(MU NEU) (P51)/(P1)	
R26	0.0502 0.0043	AUERBACH 66 SPRK +
R26	0.059 0.004	TSIPIS 66 SPRK +
R27 *	CHAR. K INTO (MU NEU)/(TAU) (P11)/(P3)	
R27 R	427 10.38 0.82	YOUNG 65 EMUL +
R27 R	ONLY YOUNG MEASURED MU2 DIRECTLY. SEE NOTE PRECEDING THE K+ BRANCHING RATIOS LISTINGS	

1. In a number of experiments, the $K\mu 2$ branching ratio is not determined from kinematically identified events, but essentially by subtracting the sum of other branching ratios from one. Since our averaging program applies this constraint, we omit those unmeasured branching ratios from the input.

2. The tau branching ratios are not all in agreement within the stated errors. Since one would expect the number of taus to be reliably determined in each case, we take this to indicate a systematic error in the total number of K-decays, which would be reflected in errors in the other branching ratios.

Since there are some recent and precise measurements of the tau branching ratio, the following method has been devised. The ratio of the other modes to the number of taus is taken whenever appropriate (of course, in a number of experiments this is the quantity actually measured, with some value of the tau branching ratio being used to convert this measurement to an absolute branching ratio). All the recent measurements of the tau branching ratio are used, and together with the ratios of other modes to taus, are entered in the averaging program.

If there is, as suspected, a large correlation between the tau branching ratio and the other branching ratios, in the presence of certain kinds of systematic errors, this method takes advantage of it, with an unimportant increase in the quoted errors.

REFERENCES
10 CHARGED K (494, JP=0-I)=1/2

BIRGE 56 NC 4 834
LLOFF 56 PR 102 927
ALEXANDER 57 NC 6 478
COHEN 57 FUND CONS, PHYS.
EISENBER 58 NC 8 663
BURROWES 59 PRL 2 117
TAYLOR 59 PR 114 359

S C FREDEN, F C GILBERT, R S WHITE // LRL
BARKAS, OYER, MASON, MORRIS, NICKOLS, SMIT // LRL
B BHOWMIK, P C JAIN, P C MATHUR // DELHI UNIV
PAUL NORDIN JR // LRL
RDE, SINCLAIR, BROWN, GLASER // MICH+LRL
BOYARSKI, LOH, NIEBELA, RITSON // MIT

FREDEN 60 PR 118 564
BARKAS 61 PR 124 1209
BHOWMIK 61 NC 20 857
NORDIN 61 PR 123 2166
RDE 61 PRL 7 346
BOYARSKI 62 PR 128 2398

W H BARKAS, J N DYER, H H HECKMAN // LRL
BIRGE, ELY, GIDAL, CAMERINI // LRL+MIS+BARI
G BORREANI, G RINAUDO, A MERBROUCK // TURIN
A CALLAHAN, R MARCHER, STARK // WISCONSIN
CAMERINI, CLINE, FRY, POWELL // WISCONSIN+LRL
D CLINE, W F FRY // WISCONSIN+LRL
D GREINER, W OSBORNE, W BARKAS // MIT
SHAKLEE, JENSEN, ROE, SINCLAIR // MICHIGAN

BARKAS 63 PRL 11 26
BIRGE 63 PRL 11 35
BORREANI 64 PL 12 123
CALLAHAN 64 PR 136 R 1463
CAMERINI 64 PRL 13 318
CLINE 64 PRL 13 101
GREINER 64 PRL 13 284
SHAKLEE 64 PR 136 R 1423

BIRGE, ELY, GIDAL, CAMERINI, CLINE // LRL+MIS
BISI, BORREANI, CESTER, FERRARO // TURIN
BISI, MARZARI, CHIESA, RINAUDO // TURIN, INFN
A CALLAHAN, D CLINE // WISCONSIN
CAMERINI, CLINE, GIDAL, KALNUS, KERNAN, WIS // LRL
A CLINE, W F FRY // WISCONSIN
DE MARCO, GROSSO, RINAUDO // TURIN+CEBN
FITCH, QUARLES, WILKINS // PRINCETON+MT HOLYK
QUOTED BY BARKAS
STAMER, HUETTER, KELLER, TAYLOR, GRAUMAN, STEV
GEORGE H TRILLING // LRL
OF HIS REPORT AT THE 1965 ARGONNE CONF, P 151
PH-SHIEEN YOUNG (THESTS, BERKELEY) // LRL

BIRGE 65 PR 139 B 1600
BISI 65 NC 35 768
BISI 65 PR 139 B 1068
CALLAHAN 65 PRL 15 129
CAMERINI 65 NC 37 1795
CLINE 65 PL 15 293
DE MARCO 65 PR 140 B 1430
FITCH 65 PR 140 R 1088
GREINER 65 ARNS 15 67
STAMER 65 PR 138 R 440
TRILLING 65 UCRL 16473
(TRILLING 65 IS AN UPDATE
OF HIS REPORT AT THE 1965 ARGONNE CONF, P 151
PH-SHIEEN YOUNG 16362

AUERBACH, MANN, WHITE, YOUNG // PENN-PRINCETON
BOWEN, MANN, MCFARLANE, HUGHES // PENN-PRINCETON
A C CALLAHAN // WISCONSIN
CESTER, ESCHSTRUTH, ONEILL // PRINCETON-PENN
LOBKOWICZ, MELI SSINDS, NAGASHIMA // ROCHE+MISC
MEYER, ROSEN // COLUMBIA+RUTGERS+ROCH+MISC

AUERBACH 66 BERKELEY 2R
BOWEN 66 BERKELEY 2B
CALLAHAN 66 NC 44A 90
CESTER 66 PL 21 343
LOBKOWICZ 66 PRL 17 548
TSIPIS 66 BERKELEY CONF

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

BLOCK 62 CERN CONF 371 BLOCK, LENDINARA, MONARI // NMU+BOLGNA

K⁰

11 NEUTRAL K (JP=0-I)=1/2

11 KO MASS (MEV)

M	498.1	0.4	CHRISTENS 64 SPRK		
M	2223	497.44	0.33	KIM 65 HBC	6/66
M	4500	498.9	0.5	BALTAY 66 HBC	6/66

(Ideogram below)

11 KO-K CH. MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	3.9	0.6	ROSENFELD 59 HBC	-	
D	5.4	1.1	CRAWFORD 59 HBC	+	
D	9	3.90	0.25	BURNSTEIN 65 HBC	-
D	17	4.18	0.18	ENGELMANN 65 HBC	
D	25	3.71	0.35	KIM 65 HBC	- K- P TO KO N 6/66

REFERENCES

11 NEUTRAL K (JP=0-I)=1/2
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 112
ROSENFELD 59 PRL 2 110
CHRISTEN 64 PRL 13 138
BURNSTEIN 65 PR 138 B 895
ENGELMAN 65 PRI COMM
KIM 65 PR 140 B 1334
BALTAY 66 PR 142 932
CRAWFORD, CRESTI, GOOD, STEVENS, TICHON // LRL
A H ROSENFELD, F SOLMITZ, R D TRIPP // LRL
CHRISTENSEN, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY // PRINCETON
R A BURNSTEIN, H A RUBIN // MARYLAND
ENGELMAN, FILTHUTH // HEIDELBERG
J K KIM, L KIRSCH, D MILLER // COLUMBIA
BALTAY, SANDWEISS, STONEHILL // VALE+DM

K⁰

12 SHORT-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-I)=1/2

12 K01 LIFETIME (UNITS 10**--10)

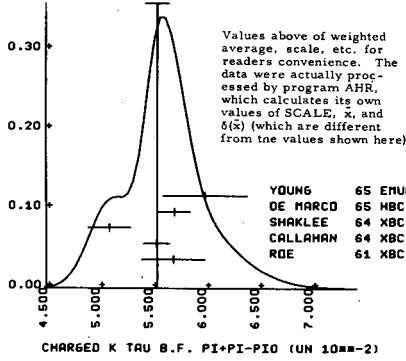
T	90	1.07	0.13	0.13	BOLDT 58 CC	
T	U	62	0.81	0.23	0.15	BROWN 58 PBC
T	U	29	0.84	0.35	0.19	COOPER 58 CC
T	U	39	1.15	0.40	0.25	BLUMENFEL 58 CC
T	U	259	1.06	0.08	0.06	EISLER 58 PBC
T	U	UNPUBLISHED DATA EXCLUDED				
T	512	0.94	0.05	0.05	CRAWFORD 59 HBC	
T	63	1.09	0.18	0.15	BOWEN 60 CC	
T	378	0.94	0.05	0.05	BERTANZA 62 HBC	
T	503	0.87	0.05	0.05	CHRETIEN 63 PBC	
T	545	0.86	0.04	0.04	KREISLER 64 SPRK	
T	572	0.91	0.04	0.04	AUERBACH 65 SPRK 6/66	
T		0.866	0.016	0.016	ALFF-STEI 66 SPRK 9/66	
T	4500	0.92	0.04	0.04	BALTAY 66 HBC 6/66	
T		0.904	0.024	0.024	BOTT-BODE 66 SPRK 9/66	
T		0.858	0.014	0.014	HILL 66 HBC 9/66	
T	5000	0.843	0.013	0.013	KIRSCH 66 HBC 6/66	

(Ideogram below)

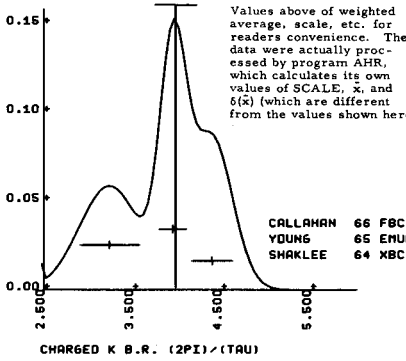
12 K01 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	K01 INTO P1+	P1-	5 85 8
P2	K01 INTO P10	P10	5 95 9

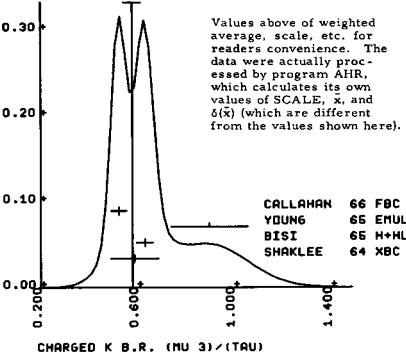
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 5.548 +/- 0.111
SCALE = 1.39 CHISO = 7.7 CONLEV = 0.102



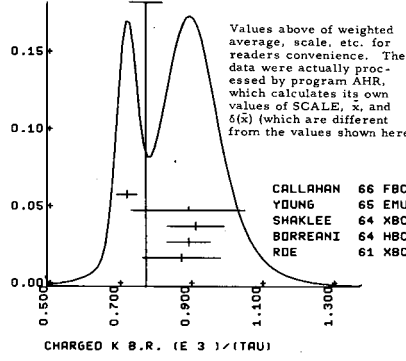
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 3.989 +/- 0.237
SCALE = 2.01 CHISO = 8.1 CONLEV = 0.018



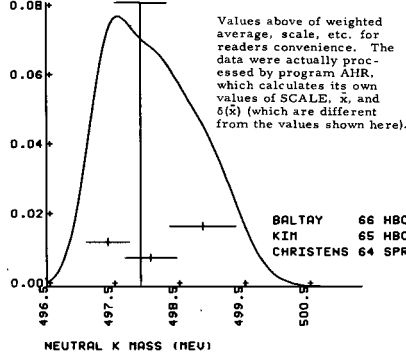
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.5812 +/- 0.0367
SCALE = 1.61 CHISO = 5.2 CONLEV = 0.074



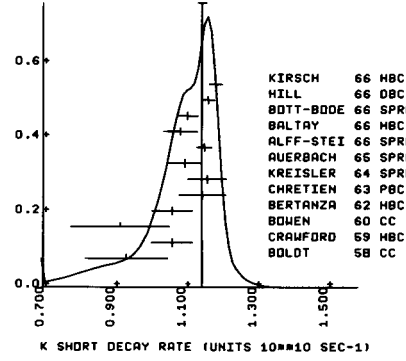
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.7803 +/- 0.0457
SCALE = 1.96 CHISO = 11.5 CONLEV = 0.009



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 497.953 +/- 0.397
SCALE = 1.75 CHISO = 6.1 CONLEV = 0.046



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1.1486 +/- 0.0119
SCALE = 1.27 CHISO = 14.5 CONLEV = 0.106



12 K01 BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, R3, R4, and branching ratios for K01 into various channels. Includes sub-sections for (P11)/TOTAL and (P21)/TOTAL.

12 SHORT-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-1) I=1/2

Table listing experimental data for short-lived neutral K, including author names, experiment numbers, and branching ratios for various decay modes.

K02

13 LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-1) I=1/2

13 K02-K01 MASS DIFFERENCE (UNITS OF INVERSE K01 LIFE)

Table showing mass difference measurements between K02 and K01, with columns for author, value, and error.

13 K02 LIFETIME (NANOSEC) (MICROSEC)

Table listing lifetime measurements for K02 in nanoseconds and microseconds.

13 K02 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for K02, including channels like K02 INTO 3P10, K02 INTO PI+ PI- P10, etc.

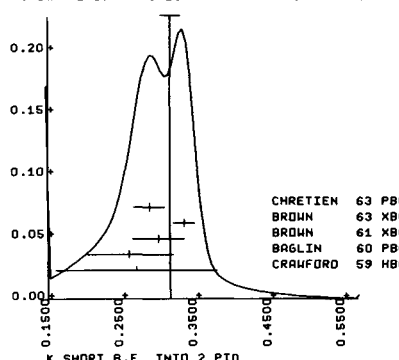
13 K02 DECAY RATES

Table listing decay rates for K02 into various channels, including units and statistical values.

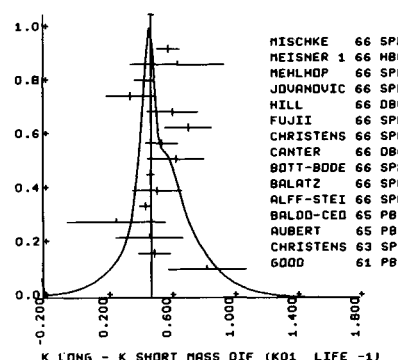
13 K02 BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for K02 into various channels, including charged and neutral modes.

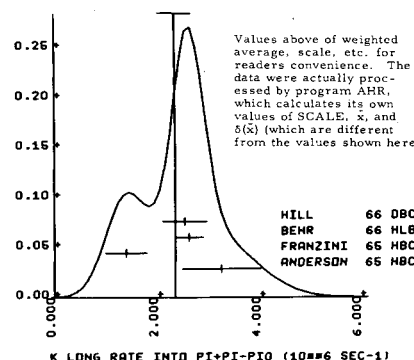
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.3161 +/- 0.0135 SCALE = 1.25 CHISQ = 4.7 CONLEV = 0.195



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.4834 +/- 0.0168 SCALE = 0.97 CHISQ = 9.4 CONLEV = 0.492



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 2.357 +/- 0.321 SCALE = 1.65 CHISQ = 8.2 CONLEV = 0.042



Values above of weighted average, scale, etc. for readers convenience. The data were actually processed by program AHR, which calculates its own values of SCALE, X, and S(X) (which are different from the values shown here).

R12 *	K02 INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=3) (P10)/TOTAL				
R12 *	15.0 OR LESS	ANIKINA	65 CC	6/66	
R12 *	3.0 OR LESS	NEFKENS	66 SPRK	6/66	
R13 *	K02 INTO (E+ E-)/CHARGED	(UNITS 10**=4)	(P71)/(P2+P3+P4)		
R13 *	10.0 OR LESS	ANIKINA	65 CC	6/66	
R13 *	1.0 OR LESS	DE BOUARD	65 SPRK	8/66	
R13 *	0.5 OR LESS	ABASHIAN	66 SPRK	9/66	
R13 *	2.0 OR LESS	ALFF	66 SPRK	9/66	
R13 *	0.3 OR LESS	BOTT-BODE	66 SPRK	9/66	
R14 *	K02 INTO (E MU)/CHARGED	(UNITS 10**=4)	(P81)/(P2+P3+P4)		
R14 *	10.0 OR LESS	ANIKINA	65 CC	6/66	
R14 *	0.5 OR LESS	ABASHIAN	66 SPRK	8/66	
R15 *	K02 INTO (E+ PI- NEU)/(E- PI+ NEU)				
R15 *	97 0.90 0.18	NEAGU	61 CC	8/66	
R15 *	1.01 0.16	LUERS	64 HBC	8/66	
R15 *	2500 1.06 0.05	ABASHIAN	66 SPRK	9/66	
R15 *	894 0.97 0.023	KULYUKINA	66 CC	9/66	
R16 *	K02 INTO (MU+ PI- NEU)/(MU- PI+ NEU)				
R16 *	3200 1.02 0.04	ABASHIAN	66 SPRK	8/66	
R17 *	K02 INTO (P10 P10)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=3) (P11)/TOTAL				
R17 *	7 1.2 1.5 1.2	CRTEGEE	66 SPRK	7/66	
R18 *	K02 INTO (3P10)/(P1+PI-P10)				
R18 *	188 2.0 0.6	ALEKSANYA	64 FBC	9/66	

13 LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL X (498, JP=0-) I=1/2

REFERENCES

BARDEEN 58 ANP 5 156 M BARDEEN, K LANDE, L LEDERMAN //COLUMBIA+BNL
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 361 CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD + // LRL
ASTIER 61 AIX CONF 1 227 ASTIER, BLASKOVIC, RIVET, SIAUD + // PARIS+EP
FITCH 61 NC 22 1160 V FITCH, PIRROU, R PERKINS + // PRINCETON
GOOD 61 PR 124 1223 GOOD, MATSEN, MULLER, PICCIONI, POWELL + // LRL

ALEXANDE 62 PRL 9 69 G ALEXANDER, S ALMEIDA, F CRAWFORD + // LRL
CAMERINI 62 PR 128 362 CAMERINI, FRY, GAITDOS, BIRGE, ELY + // WISC+LRL
DARMON 62 PL 3 57 J DARMON, A ROUSSET, J SIX + // PARIS+EP
JOVANOVI 63 BNL CONF 42 JOVANOVI, FTSCHER, BURRIS + // BNL+MARYLAND

ADAIR 64 PL 12 67 R K ADAIR, L B LEIPNER + // YALE+BNL
ALEKSANY 64 DUBNA 2 102 ALEKSANYAN, ALIKHANYAN, VARTAZARYAN + // EREVAN
SEE ALSO JETP 19 1019 ALEKSANYAN + // LEBEDEV+MOS ENG PHYS+EREVAN
ANIKINA 64 JETP 19 42 ANIKINA, ZHURAVLEVA + // GEORG ACAD SCI+ DUBNA
CHRISTEN 64 PRL 13 138 CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY + // PRINCETON
FUJII 64 PRL 13 253 FUJII, JOVANOVI, TURKOT, ZORN + // BNL+MARYLAND
LUERS 64 PR 133 B 1276 LUERS, MITTRA, WILLIS, YAMAMOTO + // BNL
STERN 64 PRL 12 459 STERN, RINFORO, LIND, ANDERSON + // WISC+LRL

ANIKINA 65 JINR P 2488 ANIKINA, VARDENKA, ZHURAVLEVA, KOTLYA + // DUBNA
ANDERSON 65 PRL 14 475 ANDERSON, CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, STERN + // LRL+WISC
ASTBURY1 65 PL 16 80 ASTBURY, FINOCCHIAIO, BEUSCH + // CERN+ZURICH
ASTBURY2 65 PL 18 175 ASTBURY, MICHELINI, BEUSCH + // CERN+ZURICH
ASTBURY3 65 PL 18 178 ASTBURY, MICHELINI, BEUSCH + // CERN+ZURICH

AUBERT 65 PL 17 59 AUBERT, BEHR, CANAVAN, CHOUQUET + // PARIS+ORSAY
AUERBACH 65 PRL 14 192 AUERBACH, LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI + // PENNA
BALDO-CE 65 NC 38 684 BALDO-CEOLIN, CALTMANI, CIAMPOLILLO + // PADVA
BEHR 65 ARGONNE CONF 59 BEHR, BRITSON, BELLOTTI + // EP+MILANO+PADVA
CHRISTEN 65 PR 140 B 74 CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY + // PRINCETON
(CHRISTENSON 65 HAS BEEN CORRECTED FOR INTERFERENCE BY FITCH 65, FOOTNOTE)

CRONIN 65 ARGONNE CONF 17 CRONIN, ROTH, RUSS, VERNON - TO BE PUB/PRINCETON
DE BOUARD 65 PL 15 58 DE BOUARD, DEKKERS, SCHARFF + // CERN+ORSAY+MPI
FITCH 65 PRL 15 73 FITCH, ROTH, RUSS, VERNON + // PRINCETON
FRANZINI 65 PR 140 B 127 FRANZINI, KIRSCH, PLANO + // COLUMBIA+RUTGERS
GALBRAIT 65 PRL 14 383 GALBRAITH, MANNING, JONES + // AERE+BRIST+ARHEL

GUIDONI 65 ARGONNE CONF 49 +BARNES, FOELSCH, FERBEL, FIRESTON + // BNL+YALE
HOPKINS 65 ARGONNE CONF 67 H W K HOPKINS, BACON, EISLER + // VAND+RUTGERS
MESTVIRI 65 JINR P 2449 MESTVIRISHVILI, NYGUL, PETROV, RUSAKOV + // JINR
TRILLING 65 UCRL 16473 GEORGE H TRILLING + // ILLINOIS
(THIS IS AN UPDATED VERSION OF REPORT AT 1965 ARGONNE CONF, PAGE 115)

ALFF 66 PL 21 595 ALFF, STEINBERGER, HEUER, RUBBIA + // CERN
BALATZ 66 BERKELEY CONF BALATZ, BEZGIN + // IITP
BASILE 66 BALATON CONF BASILE, CRONIN, THEVENET + // SACLAY
BEHR 66 BERKELEY 28 BEHR, BRITSON, BALDO CEOLIN, AUBERT + // PADVA, EP
BOTT-ROD 66 PL 23 277 BOTT-RODE, HAUSEN, DE BOUARD, CASSELL + // CERN

CANTER 66 PRL 17 942 +CHO, ENGLER, FISK, HILL + // CARNegie+BNL
CHD 66 BERKELEY CONF CHO, CANTER, ORALLE, ENGLER, FISK + // CERN+BNL
CRIEGEE 66 PRL 17 150 +FOX, FRAUENFELDER, HANSON, MOSCAT + // ILLINOIS
DEKKERS 66 THESES BRUSSELS D DEKKERS + // ILLINOIS
FUJII 66 PRL 13 253 FUJII, JOVANOVI, TURKOT, ZORN + // BNL+MARYLAND
(FUJII 66 IS THE CORRECTED VALUE GIVEN BY JOVANOVI 66)

GOLDEN 66 BERKELEY 28 R. GOLDEN, F. CRAWFORD, D. STERN + // LRL
HAWKINS 66 PL 21 238 C J B HAWKINS + // ILLINOIS
HILL 66 BERKELEY CONF HILL, ROBINSON, SAKITI + // BNL+CARNegie
JOVANOVI 66 PRL 17 1075 JOVANOVI, FUJII, TURKOT, ZORN + // BNL+MD+MIT
KULYUKINA 66 BERKELEY 28 KULYUKINA, MESTVIRISHVILI, NEAGU, PETR + // JINR
MEISNER1 66 PRL 16 278 G W MEISNER, B B CRAWFORD, F CRAWFORD + // LRL
MEISNER2 66 PRL 17 492 G MEISNER, B CRAWFORD, F CRAWFORD + // LRL
NEHLHOP 66 BERKELEY CONF NEHLHOP, GOOD, PICCIONI + // LA JOLLA
NISCHE 66 BERKELEY CONF + ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, CARPENTER + // ILLINOIS
NEFKENS 66 PL 19 706 NEFKENS, ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, CARPENTER + // ILL

14 ETA (549, JPG=0+) I=0

14 ETA MASS (MEV)

M	53	549.0	1.2	BASTIEN	62 HBC	
M	35	546.0	4.0	PICKUP	62 HBC	
M	91	548.0	1.0	ALFF	62 HBC	
M	549.3	2.9	DELICOURT	63 CNTR		
M	148	549.0	0.7	FOELSCH	64 HBC	
M	325	552.0	3.0	KRAEMER	64 DBC	
M	548.2	0.65	FOSTER3	65 HBC	7/66	
M	250	552.0	4.0	JAMES	66 HBC	6/66

14 ETA WIDTH (MEV)

W	* 91	10.0	OR LESS	ALFF	62 HBC	
W	* 325	16.0	OR LESS	KRAEMER	64 DBC	
W	* 148	10.0	OR LESS	FOELSCH	64 HBC	
W	* 31	12.0	OR LESS	JAMES	66 HBC	6/66
W	* 4.0	OR LESS	BALTAY	66 DBC	7/66	

W1 * ETA INTO TWO GAMMAS, PARTIAL WIDTH
W1 * BETWEEN 0.3 AND 3.0 KEV LUEBELSM 66 SPRK 9/66

14 ETA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	ETA INTO 2GAMMA	S 05 0
P2	ETA INTO 3P10	S 95 95 9
P3	ETA INTO P1+ PI- P10	S 85 85 9
P4	ETA INTO P1+ PI- GAMMA	S 85 85 0
P5	ETA INTO E+E-PI0	S 95 35 3
P6	ETA INTO E+E-PI+PI-	S 85 85 35 3
P7	ETA INTO P10 2GAMMA	S 95 05 0
P8	ETA INTO E+E-GAMMA	S 35 35 0
P9	ETA INTO 2P10 GAMMA	S 95 95 0

14 ETA BRANCHING RATIOS

(P9) IS ASSUMED = 0 IN ALL RATIOS

R1 * ETA INTO NEUTRALS/CHARGED (P1+P2+P71)/(P3+P4)

R1	N 10	2.5	1.0	PICKUP	62 HBC	
R1	N 53	3.20	1.26	BASTIEN	62 HBC	
R1	N	2.7	0.8	SHAFER	62 HBC	
R1	N	2.6	.9	BUSSCHBECK	63 HBC	7/66
R1	N 280	4.5	1.0	JAMES	66 HBC	6/66

N THIS EXPERIMENT HAS NOT BEEN USED IN COMPUTING THE AVERAGES
N AS IT WAS UNABLE TO CLEARLY SEPARATE PARTIAL MODES (3) AND (4)
N FROM EACH OTHER. THE REPORTED VALUE THUS PROBABLY CONTAINS
N SOME (UNKNOWN) FRACTION OF MODE (4), AS POINTED OUT BY E.C. FOWLER

R2 * ETA INTO 2GAMMA/CHARGED (P11)/(P3+P4)

R2	* 0.99	0.48	CRAWFORD	63 HBC	
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R3 * ETA INTO P10 2GAMMA/NEUTRALS (P71)/(P1+P2+P7)

R3	* 0.375	0.072	DI GIUGNO	66 CNTR	6/66
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* THE ERRORS OF DIGIUGNO+ 66 HAVE BEEN INCREASED BY A FACTOR
* OF TWO, TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT POSSIBLE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS, AS
* SUGGESTED BY THE AUTHORS.

R3 * .19 .08 GRUNHAUS 66 SPRK 7/66

R4 * ETA INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- P10) (P41)/(P3)

R4	M 24	0.14	0.08	FOELSCH	64 HBC	
R4	M	0.73	0.25	PAULI	64 DBC	

N THIS EXPERIMENT HAS NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN THE AVERAGES SINCE
N IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT THEIR CLASS B EVENTS ARE ACTUALLY FROM ETAS.

R4 * N 9 0.27 0.10 PAULI 64 DBC 6/66
R4 * N THE PAULI VALUE BASED ON ONLY 9 EVENTS IS DUE TO CRAWFORD1 66
R4 * .10 .10 KRAEMER 64 DBC 7/66
R4 * .196 .041 FOSTER3 65 HBC 7/66

R5 * ETA INTO 3P10/(PI+ PI- P10) (P2)/(P3)

S FOR THIS RATIO, SEE NOTES ON TABLE S FOLLOWING THIS LISTING

R5	S	0.83	0.32	CRAWFORD	63 HBC	ASSUM. P7/P2 = 0 7/66
R5	S	2.0	1.0	FOELSCH	64 HBC	ASSUM. P7/P2 = 0 7/66
R5	S	0.90	0.24	FOSTER1	65 HBC	ASSUM. P7/P2 = 0 7/66
R5	S	0.38	0.15	CRAWFORD2	66 HBC	ASSUM. (P71)/(P2)=1.8 6/66
R5	N	0.41	0.11	FOSTER1	65 HBC	ASSUM. (P71)/(P2)=1.8 6/66

N GIVEN BY CRAWFORD2 66

R6 * ETA INTO 2GAMMA/3P10 (P11)/(P2)

R6	* 1.1	0.3	OR LESS	CHRETIEN	62 PBC	
R6	S	1.10	0.5	MULLER	63 DBC	ASSUM. P7/P2 = 0 7/66

S FOR PRECEDING CARD, SEE NOTES ON TABLE S FOLLOWING THIS LISTING.

R6 * 2.38 OR MORE STRUGALSKI 66 HLBC 9/66

R7 * ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(PI+ PI- P10) (P11)/(P3)

R7	* 1.61	0.39	FOSTER	64 HBC	
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R8 * ETA INTO NEUTRAL/(PI+ PI- P10) (P1+P2+P71)/(P3)

R8	280	3.0	0.8	KRAEMER	64 DBC	
R8		3.8	1.1	PAULI	64 DBC	7/66
R8		2.89	0.56	ALFF-STEI	66 HBC	9/66

R9 * ETA INTO (E+E-PI0)/(PI+PI-PI0) (UNITS 10**=2) (P51)/(P3)

R9 * LESS THAN 1.1 1.1 PRICE 65 HBC
R9 * 0.77 OR LESS FOSTER2 65 HBC
R9 * 0.45 OR LESS BAGLIN 66 HLBC 0.9 CONF LEVEL 9/66

R10 * ETA INTO (E+E-PI+PI-1)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=2) (P6)/TOTAL

R10	* 0.7	OR LESS	RITTENBER	65 HBC	6/66
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R11 * ETA INTO (E+E-PI+PI-1)/(PI+PI-GAMMA) (P6)/(P4)

R11	* 1	0.026	0.026	GROSSMAN	66 HBC	6/66
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R12 * ETA INTO 2 GAMMA/NEUTRALS (P11)/(P1+P2+P7)

R12	* 0.416	0.044	DI GIUGNO	66 CNTR	6/66
R12	* .47	.06	GRUNHAUS	66 SPRK	7/66

R13 * ETA INTO 3P10/NEUTRALS (P21)/(P1+P2+P7)

R13	* 0.209	0.054	DI GIUGNO	66 CNTR	6/66
R13	* .34	.04	GRUNHAUS	66 SPRK	7/66

R14 * ETA INTO P10 2GAMMA/2GAMMA (P7)/(P1) 7/66
R14 * .5 OR LESS WAHLIG 66 SPRK .9 CONF LEVEL 7/66
R14 * 0.86 0.47 STRUGALSKI 66 HLBC 8/66

R15 * ETA INTO (E+E-PI0)/TOTAL (P5)/TOTAL 7/66
R15 * 0.7 OR LESS RITTENBER 65 HBC 6/66

R16 * ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(3P10 + P10 2GAMMA) (P11)/(P2+P7) 7/66
R16 * 0.80 .25 BACCI 63 CNTR

14 ETA C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETER

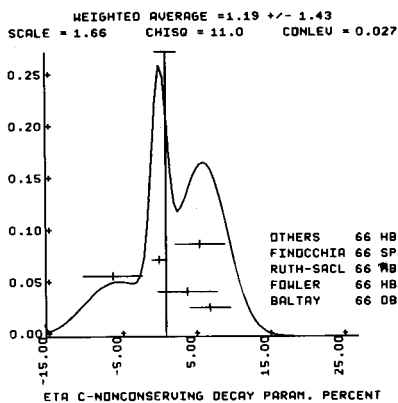
A DECAY ASYMMETRY PARAMETER FOR PI+ PI- P10

A	1351	7.2	2.8	BALTAY	66 DBC	8/66
A	565	4.1	4.1	FOWLER	66 HBC	8/66
A	705	-6.0	4.0	RUTH-SACL	66 HBC	8/66
A	10665	0.3	1.0	FINOCCHIA	66 SPRK	8/66
A	1300	5.8	3.4	OTHERS	66 HBC	8/66

(Diagram on next page)

B DECAY ASYMMETRY PARAMETER FOR PI+ PI- GAMMA

B	33	-0.02	0.17	CRAWFORD1	66 HBC	11/66
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REFERENCES
14 ETA(54,9, JPG=0+11=0

PEVSNER 61 PRL 7 421	PEVSNER, KRAEMER, NUSSBAUM, RICHARDSON + // JHU
ALFF 62 PRL 9 322	ALFF, BERLEY, COLLEY, BRUGGER + // COL-RUTGERS
BASTIEN 62 PRL 8 114	BASTIEN, BERGE, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI + // LRL
CHRETIEN 62 PRL 9 127	CHRETIEN + // BRAND+BROWN+HARVARD+MIT+PADOVA
PICKUP 62 PRL 8 329	E PICKUP, ROBINSON, SALANT + // NRC-CAN+BNL
SHAFFER 62 CERN CONF 307	J SHAFFER, FERRO-LUZZI, MURRAY + // UCLRL
BACCI 63 PRL 11 37	BACCI, PENSO, SALVINI + // ROME U+CEN FRASCA
BUSCHREC 63 SIENA CONF 1 166	BUSCHREC-CZAPP, COOPER + // VIENNA+CERN+AMS
CRAWFORD 63 PRL 10 546	F S CRAWFORD, LLOYD, FOWLER + // LRL+DUKE
DEL COURT 63 PL 7 215	DEL COURT, LEFRANCIS, PEREZ + // ORSAY
MULLER 63 SIENA CONF 99	MULLER, PAULI + // LPCH+SACLAY IFR+ROME+INFN
FOELSCH 64 PR 134 B 1138	H W FOELSCH, H L KRAYBILL + // YALE
KRAEMER 64 PR 136 B 496	KRAEMER, MADANSKY, FIELDS + // JHU+NM U+MDD
PAULI 64 PL 13 351	E PAULI, A MULLER + // LPCH+SACLAY
PRICE 65 PRL 15 123	L. R. PRICE, F. S. CRAWFORD + // LRL
FOSTER1 65 PR 138 B 652	FOSTER, PETERS, MEER, LOEFFLER + // MISC+PURDUE
FOSTER2 65 THESIS	FOSTER, GOOD, MEER + // WISCONSIN
RITTENBERG 65 PRL 15 556	M. C. FOSTER + // WISCONSIN
	RITTENBERG, KALBFLEISCH + // LRL+BNL
ALFF-STE 66 PR 145 1072	ALFF-STEINBERGER, BERLEY + // COLUMBIA+RUTGERS
BAGLIN 66 BERKELEY CONF	BAGLIN, BEZAGUE, DEGRANGE + // EC, POLY+LRL
ALSD 66 PL 22 219	BAGLIN, BEZAGUE, DEGRANGE + // EC, POLY+LRL
BALTAY 66 PRL 16 1224	+FRANZINI, KIM, KIRSCH+COLUMBIA+STONY BROOK
CRAWFORD 66 PRL 16 333	F. S. CRAWFORD, L. R. PRICE + // LRL
CRAWFORD 66 PRL 16 907	F S CRAWFORD, L LLOYD, E FOWLER + // LRL+DUKE
DIGIUGNO 66 PRL 16 767	DIGIUGNO, GIORGI, SILVESTRI + // NAP+TRST+FRASC
JAMES 66 PR 142 896	F E JAMES, H L KRAYBILL + // YALE+BNL
GROSSMAN 66 PR 146 993	R GROSSMAN, L PRICE, F CRAWFORD + // LRL
GRUNHAUS 66 THESIS	J. GRUNHAUS + // COLUMBIA
LUEBBELS 66 BERKELEY BA	LUEBBEL SWEYER + // RONN
STRUGALS 66 BERK CONF	STRUGALSKI, CHUVILLE, IVANOVSKAJA, + // DUBNA
WAHLIG 66 PRL 17 221	WAHLIG, STIBATA, MANNELLI + // MIT+PISA

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

BASTIEN 62 PRL 8 114	BASTIEN, BERGE, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, MILLER + // LRL
CARMONY 62 PRL 8 117	D CARMONY, A ROSENFELD, VAN DE WALLE + // LRL
ROSENFEL 62 PRL 8 293	A ROSENFELD, D CARMONY, VAN DE WALLE + // LRL

REFERENCES ON ETA ASYMMETRY PARAMETERS

BALTAY 66 PRL 16 1224	BALTAY, FRANZINI, KIM, KIRSCH+COLUM+STONY BK
CRAWFORD 66 PRL 16 333	F. S. CRAWFORD, L. R. PRICE + // LRL
OTHERS 66 PR 149 1044	COLUMBIA, LPL, PURDUE, WISCONSIN, YALE + // LRL
FOWLER 66 BAPS 1 380	E. C. FOWLER + // RONN
FINDOCCHI 66 BERKELEY CONF	FINDOCCHIARDI, CNOPIS, MULLER + // CERN+ZUR+SACLAY
RUTH-SAC 66 BERKELEY CONF	RUTHERFORD-SACLAY COLLABORATION

p

16 PROTON (938, J=1/2) I=1/2

16 PROTON MASS (MEV)

M	938.256	0.005	COHEN	65 RVUE	7/66
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16 PROTON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**26 YR)

T	* OVER	1.5	BACKENSTO	60 CNTR	
T	* OVER	60.0	KROPP	65 CNTR	6/66

16 PROTON MAGNET. MOMENT (E/2MP)

MM	2.792763	0.000030	COHEN	65 RVUE	7/66
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REFERENCES
16 PROTON (938, J=1/2) I=1/2

BACKENST 60 NC 16 749	BACKENSTOSS, FRAUENFELDER, HYAMS + // CERN
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537	E R COHEN, J W M DUMOND + // NAASC+CALTECH
KROPP 65 PR 137 B 740	W R KROPP, F REINES + // CASE INST TECHNOLOGY

n

17 NEUTRON (939, J=1/2) I=1/2

17 NEUTRON-PROTON MASS DIFF. (MEV)

D	1.2939	0.0004	BONDELID	60 CNTR
D	1.2933	0.0001	SALGO	64 CNTR

17 NEUTRON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**3 SEC)

T	1.01	0.03	0.03	SOSNOVSKI	59 PILE
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17 NEUTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.2 MEV)

MM	-1.913148	0.000066	COHEN	56 SPECIAL	7/66
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REFERENCES
17 NEUTRON (939, J=1/2) I=1/2

COHEN 56 PR 104 283	V W COHEN, CORNGOLD, RAMSEY + // BNL+HARVARD
SOSNOVSK 59 JETP 9 717	SOSNOVSKI, SPIVAK, PROKOFEV + // IAE MOSCOW
BONDELID 60 PR 120 887	BONDELID, BUTLER, KENNEDY + // USNRL+CATH UNIV
SALGO 64 NP 53 457	R SALGO, STAUD, WINKLER, ZAMBONI + // ZURICH
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537	E R COHEN, DUMOND + // NAASC+CAL INST TECH

Lambda

18 LAMBDA (1115, JP=1/2+) I=0

Hyperon Masses

For the Λ mass, there is a large discrepancy between the measurement of SCHMIDT 65 and the emulsion measurements reviewed by BHOWMIK 63. The former determination used range measurements in a hydrogen bubble chamber.

The Σ^- mass of SCHMIDT 65 (1196.53 \pm 0.24 MeV) also obtained using HBC range measurements, is also in disagreement with previous emulsion determinations and with the one, by the same author, which does not use range measurements. Therefore, as a temporary procedure, we do not include any determinations of absolute masses which use range measurements in HBC. BURNSTEIN 64 has two sorts of measurements: absolute masses which again depend on HBC ranges, and mass differences; we have used only the latter. Both authors, P. Schmidt and G. Snow (representing Burnstein et al.) agree with this procedure.

18 LAMBDA MASS (MEV)

M	* 25	1115.06	0.41	ARMENTERO	62 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS.
M	*	1115.27	0.36	BALTAY	62 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS.
M	*	1115.46	0.12	BHOWMIK	63 RVUE	+ SEE NOTE L BELDN
M	L	ABOVE LAMBDA MASS HAS BEEN RAISED 35 KEV TO ACCOUNT FOR 46 KEV L INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 11 KEV DECREASE IN CHARGED PION MASS.				
M	*	1115.4	0.2	BADIER	64 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS. 6/66
M	*	635 1115.86	0.09	BALTAY	65 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS. 6/66
M	N	1115.61	0.07	SCHMIDT	65 HBC	9/66
M	N	SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS				
M		1115.6	0.4	LONDON	66 HBC	6/66

18 LAMBDA LIFETIME (UNITS 10**10)

T	U	74	2.75	0.45	0.38	BLUMENFEL	58 CC
T		188	2.63	0.21	0.21	BOLDT	58 CC
T	U	61	2.09	0.46	0.31	BROWN	58 PBC
T	U	40	3.04	0.78	0.51	COOPER	58 CC
T	U	454	2.29	0.15	0.13	EISLER	58 HBC
T		825	2.72	0.16	0.16	CRAWFORD	59 HBC
T		140	2.72	0.29	0.27	BOWEN	60 CC

T	U	748	2.58	0.11	0.11	BERTANZA	62 HBC
T		186	2.60	0.28	0.20	C-C CHANG	62 HBC
T	U	3447	2.52	0.08		FUNG	62 PBC
T		799	2.69	0.11	0.11	HUMPHREY	62 HBC

T		2239	2.36	0.06	0.06	BLOCK	63 HBC
T		706	2.76	0.20		CHRETIEN	63 PBC
T		794	2.59	0.09		HUBBARD	64 HBC
T		2260	2.31	0.10		KREISLER	64 SPRK
T		1378	2.59	0.07		SCHWARTZ	64 HBC

T		635	2.51	0.16		BALTAY	65 HBC
T		2534	2.6	0.1		HILL	65 SPRK
T		916	2.35	0.09		BURAN	66 HBC
T		2213	2.452	0.056	0.054	ENGELMANN	66 HBC

T U UNPUBLISHED MEASUREMENTS (EXCEPT THESE) NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE
(Ideogram on next page)

18 LAMBDA MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

MM	-1.5	0.5	COOL	62 SPRK	
MM	0.0	0.5	KERNAN	63 CC	
MM	8553	-1.37	0.72	ANDERSON	64 HBC
MM	151	-0.5	0.28	CHARRIERE	65 EMUL
MM		-0.75	0.19	HILL	66 SPRK

18 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	LAMBDA INTO PROTON PI-	S165 8
P2	LAMBDA INTO NEUTRON PI0	S175 9
P3	LAMBDA INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO	S165 45 2
P4	LAMBDA INTO PROTON E- NEUTRINO	S165 35 1

18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for experiment name, lambda decay rate, branching ratio, and reference. Includes sub-sections for (P1)/(P1+P2), (P2)/(P1+P2), (P4)/(P1+P2), and (P3)/(P1+P2).

18 LAMBDA DECAY PARAMETERS

Table with columns for parameter name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for ALPHA LAMBDA, ALPHA LAMBDA E, and PH ANGLE.

REFERENCES
18 LAMBDA (1115, JP=1/2+) I=0

Large table of references for the lambda decay parameters, listing experiment names and their corresponding values.

Table of references for the lambda decay parameters, including experiments like KREISLER, BALY, BURAN, etc.

Summation symbol with plus sign and text: 19 SIGMA+ (1189, JP=1/2+) I=1

Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ and LIFETIME.

Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ MAGNETIC MOMENT.

Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES.

Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS.

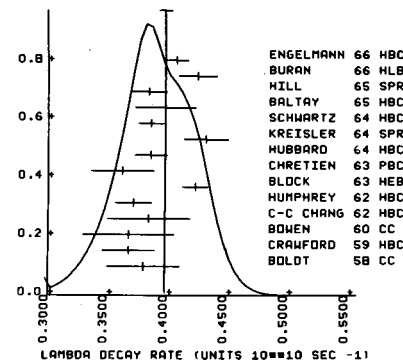
Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ INTO (NEUTRON PI+)/(NUCLEON PI).

Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ INTO (NEUT PI+ GAM)/(PI+N).

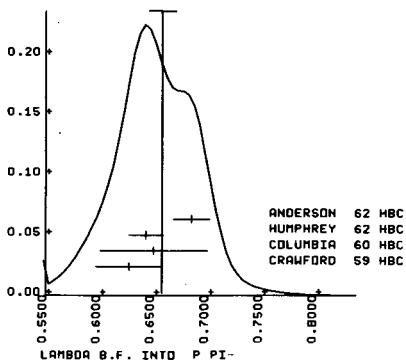
Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ INTO (LAMBDA E+ NEU)/TOTAL.

Table with columns for experiment name, value, and reference. Includes parameters for SIGMA+ INTO (N MU+ NEU)/(PI+N).

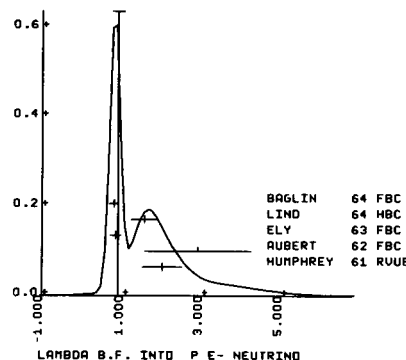
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.39844 +/- 0.00561
SCALE = 1.36 CHISQ = 23.9 CONLEV = 0.032



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.6579 +/- 0.0129
SCALE = 1.21 CHISQ = 4.4 CONLEV = 0.219



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.884 +/- 0.149
SCALE = 1.81 CHISQ = 9.8 CONLEV = 0.020



R5 * SIGMA+ INTO (N E+ NEU)/(N PI+) (UNITS 10**+4) (P71)/(P2)
 R5 * 0 LESS THAN 2.6 BURNSTEIN 63 HBC
 R5 * 1 LESS THAN 4.0 MURPHY 64 PBC
 R5 * 1 LESS THAN 1.03 NAUENBERG 64 HBC

R6 * SIGMA+ INTO (P GAMMA)/(P PTO) (UNITS 10**+2) (P51)/(P1)
 R6 * 1 0.68 OR LESS CARRARA 64 HBC
 R6 * 24 0.37 0.08 BAZIN 65 HBC
 R6 * 4 0.17 QUARENI 65 EMUL

6/66

19 SIGMA+ DECAY PARAMETERS

A+ * ALPHA+ALPHA FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ TO PI+ N)/(SIG+ TO PTO P)
 A+ * +0.04 0.11 CORK 60 CNTR SIG+ FROM PI+P
 A+ * +0.20 0.24 TRIPP 62 HBC + REPLAC BY BANGER
 A+ * 3500 -0.14 0.052 BANGERTER 66 HBC + SIG+ FROM K-P 9/66
 A+ * 2600 -0.047 .07 BERLEY 66 HBC + SIG+ FROM K-P 9/66

A0 * ALPHA SIGMA0 (SIG+ INTO PTO PROTON)
 A0 * -0.80 0.16 BEALL 62 CNTR
 A0 * -0.90 0.25 TRIPP 62 HBC REPLAC. BY BANGER
 A0 * 5200 -0.986 0.072 BANGERTER 66 HBC K-P TO SIG+ P1- 7/66

F * PHI ANGLE (TAN(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREE)
 F * 370 180. 30. BERLEY 66 HBC + NEUTRON RESCATT. 9/66

REFERENCE S

19 SIGMA+ (I189,JP=1/2+) I=1

GLASER 58 CERN CONF 270	GLASER,GOOD,MORRISON // MICH+LRL
EVANS 60 NC 15 873	BRIST+RUSS+IAS-U,COL-DUBLIN+LON+MILAN+PAD
FREDEN 60 NC 16 611	S FREDEN,H KORNLUM,P WHITE //
KAPLON 60 ANP 9 139	M KAPLON,A MELLISSINOS,YAMANOUCHI // ROCHE
CORK 60 PR 120 1000	CORK,KERTH,WENZEL,CRONIN,COOL //LRL+PRI+BNL
PUSCHELL 60 NP 20 254	M PUSCHELL // MAX PLANCK INST

BARKAS 61 PR 124 1209 BARKAS,DYER,NAISON,NICHOLS,SMITH //LRL
 BERTHELO 61 NC 21 693 BERTHELOT,DAUDIN,GOUSSU + // SACLA+ORSAY
 CHIESA 61 NC 19 1171 CHIESA,QUASSIATTI,RI NAUDO // INFN-TURIN

BEALL 62 PRL 8 75 BEALL,CORK,KEEFE,MURPHY,WENZEL //LRL
 GARD 62 PR 127 607 F GRARD,J A SMITH //LRL
 GALTIERI 62 PRL 9 26 GALTIERI,BARKAS,HECKMAN,PATRICK,SMITH//LRL
 HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305 W E HUMPHREY,R ROSS //LRL
 TRIPP 62 PRL 9 66 R D TRIPP,M B WATSON,M FERRO-LUZZI // LRL

BARKAS 63 PRL 11 26 W H BARKAS,J N DYER,H H HECKMAN //LRL
 ALSO 61 UCRL 9450 JOHN DYER (THE SIS, BERKELEY) //LRL
 COURANT 63 SIENA CONF 1 15 COURANT,FILTHUTH,BURNSTEIN+ // CERN+MD+NRL

BHDMWIK 64 NP 53 22 R BHDMWIK,P JAIN,P MATHUR,LAKSHMI // DELHI
 BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN,DAY,KEHOE,SECHI ZORN,SNOW //MARYL
 CARRARA 64 PL 12 72 CARRARA,CRESPI,GRIGOLETTO,PERUZZO //PADOVA
 COURANT 64 PR 136 B 1791 COURANT,FILTHUTH+//CERN+HEIDL+MD+NRL +BNL
 MURPHY 64 PR 134 B 188 C THORNTON MURPHY //WISCONSIN
 NAUENBERG 64 PRL 12 679 NAUENBERG,MARATECK,RLUMENFELD+ //COL+RUT+PR
 WILLIS 64 PRL 13 291 WILLIS,COURANT,ENGELMAN+//BNL+CERN+HEID+MD

BALTAY 65 PR 140 B 1027 BALTAY,SANDWEISS,CULWICK,KOPP + //YALE+BNL
 BAZIN 65 PRL 14 154 BAZIN,BLUMENFELD,NAUENBERG +//PRINCE+COLUM
 CARAYAN 65 PR 138 B 433 CARAYANNOPOULOS,TAUFEST,WILLMANN// PURDUE
 CHANG 65 NEVIS 145 THESIS CHUNG YUN CHANG //COLUMBIA
 QUARENI 65 NC 40 A 928 QUARENI,CAR TACCI + //BNL+PR+GEN+PARMA
 SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P SCHMIDT //COLUMBIA

RAGGETT 66 (PREPRINT) BAGGETT,DAY,GLASSER + // MARYLAND
 BANGERTER 66 PRL 17 495 BANGERTER,GALTIERI,BERGE,MURRAY+ // LRL
 BERLEY 66 PRL 17 1071 +HERZBACH,KOFER,YAMAMOTO +//BNL+MASS+YALE
 BRISTOL 66 BERKELEY CONF BRISTOL-CERN-LAUSANNE-MUNICH-RDME COLLABOR
 CORK 66 PRL 17 223 CORK,EWART,MASEX,DRR,PLATNER/WASHINGTON
 GOZA 66 BERKELEY CONF GOZA,KOTELCHUCK,ROOS,SULLIVAN //VANDERBILT
 SULLIVAN 66 BERKLEY CONF SULLIVAN,KOTELCHUCK,NCINTURFF,ROOS//VANDER
 ALSO 64 PRL 13 246 A D MCINTURFF,C E ROOS // VANDERBILT

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

TRIPP 62 PRL 8 175 R TRIPP,M WATSON,M FERRO-LUZZI //LRL
 ALFF 63 SIENA CONF 1 205 ALFF,NAUENBERG,KIRSCH,BERLEY+//COLUM+RUT+BNL
 ALSO 65 PR 137 B 1105 ALFF,GELFAND,BRUGGER,BERLEY+//COLUM+RUT+BNL
 COURANT 63 SIENA CONF 1 73 COURANT,FILTHUTH,BURNSTEIN,DAY+//CERN+MARY

Σ

20 SIGMA- (I198,JP=1/2+) I=1
 20 SIGMA- MASS (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS
 M * 1197.47 0.11 SCHMIDT 65 HBC 9/66

20 SIGMA- MASS DIFFER. (-)-(+)(MEV)

D 87 8.25 0.40 BARKAS 63 EMUL -
 D 2500 8.25 0.25 DOSCH 65 HBC

20 (SIGMA-) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS
 DL 81.70 0.19 BURNSTEIN 64 HBC 9/66

20 SIGMA- LIFETIME (UNITS 10**+10)

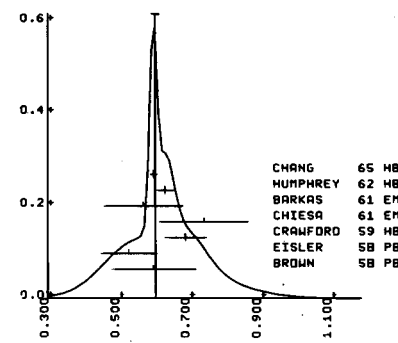
T	1.67	0.40	0.28	BROWN	58 PRC
T	1.89	0.33	0.25	EISLER	58 PBC
T	1.45	0.12	0.12	CRAWFORD	59 HBC
T	45	1.35	0.32	0.17	CHIESA 61 EMUL
T	41	1.75	0.39	0.30	BARKAS 61 EMUL

T 1208 1.58 0.06 0.06 HUMPHREY 62 HBC
 T 1.666 0.026 CHANG 65 HBC

6/66

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.6060 +/- 0.0117
 SCALE = 1.37 CHISQ = 3.7 CONLEV = 0.154



SIGMA - DECAY RATE (UNITS 10**+10 SEC -1)

20 SIGMA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON PI- S17S 8
 P2 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON PI- GAMMA S17S 85 0
 P3 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON MU- NEUTRINO S17S 45 2
 P4 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO S17S 35 1
 P5 SIGMA - INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S18S 35 1

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * SIGMA - INTO (N MU- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**+3) (P3)/(P1)
 R1 22 0.66 0.15 COURANT 64 HBC
 R1 11 0.56 0.20 BAZIN 65 HBC FROM STOP. K- 6/66

R2 * SIGMA - INTO (N E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**+3) (P4)/(P1)
 R2 9 1.0 0.4 0.3 MURPHY 64 PBC
 R2 16 1.37 0.34 NAUENBERG 64 HBC
 R2 16 1.15 0.4 MILLER 64 PBC
 R2 31 1.4 0.3 COURANT 64 HBC

R3 * SIGMA - INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**+6) (P5)/(P1)
 R3 11 0.75 0.28 COURANT 64 HBC STOP. K-
 R3 12 0.50 BAGGETT 66 HBC - STOP. K- 9/66
 R3 * 23 0.61 0.16 BAGGETT 66 RVUE - AVER. ABOVE 2 EK 9/66

R4 * SIGMA - INTO (N PI- GAMMA)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**+6) (P2)/(P1)
 R4 * ABOUT 0.1 COURANT 63 HBC

20 SIGMA- DECAY PARAMETERS

A- * ALPHA SIGMA- 0.21 TRIPP 62 HBC REPL. BY BANGERTER 7/66
 A- * -0.16 0.043 BANGERTER 66 HBC K-P TO SIG- P1+
 A- * 6500 -0.010

REFERENCES

20 SIGMA- (I198,JP=1/2+I=1

BROWN 58 CERN CONF 270	BROWN,GLASER,GRAVES,PERL,CRONIN + // MICH
EISLER 58 NC SER10 10 150	EISLER,BASSI,CONVERSI + // COL+BNL+BOL+PISA
BROWN 57 PR 108 1036	J BROWN, D GLASER, M PERL / MIGHTMAN + BNL

BARKAS 61 PR 124 1209 BARKAS,DYER,NAISON,NICHOLS,SMITH //LRL
 CHIESA 61 NC 19 1171 CHIESA,B QUASSIATTI,G RINAUDO // TURIN
 HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305 W E HUMPHREY,R ROSS //LRL
 TRIPP 62 PRL 9 66 R D TRIPP,M WATSON,M FERRO-LUZZI // LRL

BARKAS 63 PRL 11 26 W H BARKAS,J N DYER,H H HECKMAN //LRL
 COURANT 63 SIENA I 15 COURANT,FILTHUTH,BURNSTEIN+// CERN+MD+NRL
 BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN,DAY,KEHOE,SECHI ZORN,SNOW// MARY
 COURANT 64 PR 136 B 1791 COURANT,FILTHUTH+//CERN+HEIDL+MD+NRL +BNL
 MILLER 64 PL 11 262 MILLER,STANNARD,BEZAGUET+ //LOND+PARIS+BERG
 MURPHY 64 PR 134 B 188 C THORNTON MURPHY //WISCONSIN
 NAUENBERG 64 PRL 12 679 NAUENBERG,SCHMIDT,MARATECK+ //COL+RUT+PRIN

BAZIN 65 PR 140 B 1358 BAZIN,PLAND,SCHMIDT + //PRINCE+RUT+COLUM
 CHANG 65 NEVIS 145 THESIS CHUNG YUN CHANG //COLUMBIA
 DOSCH 65 PL 14 239 DOSCH,ENGELMAN,FILTHUTH,HEPP,KLUGE+ //HEID
 SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P SCHMIDT //COLUMBIA
 BAGGETT 66 (PREPRINT) BAGGETT,DAY,GLASSER + // MARYLAND
 BANGERTER 66 PRL 17 495 BANGERTER,GALTIERI,BERGE,MURRAY+ // LRL

Σ0

21 SIGMA 0 (I193,JP=1/2+) I=1

21 (SIGMA-) - (SIGMA0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D1 18 4.75 0.1 BURNSTEIN 64 HBC SEE NOTE IN TEXT
 D1 37 4.87 0.12 DOSCH 65 HBC
 D1 4.99 0.12 SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE IN TEXT 6/66

21 (SIGMA 0) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS
 DL 76.61 0.28 SCHMIDT 65 SEE NOTE IN TEXT 9/66

21 SIGMA0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10**+14)

T * 1.0 OR LESS DAVIS 62 EMUL

21 SIGMA 0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 SIGMA 0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA S185 0
P2 SIGMA 0 INTO LAMBDA E- S185 35 3
R1 * SIGMA 0 INTO(LAMBDA E+ E-)/TOTAL (P2)/(P1+P2)
R1 * 0.00545 THEORET. CAL. FEINBERG 58 QUANTUM ELECT. 9/66

REFERENCES

21 SIGMA 0(1193,JP=1/2+1)-1

FEINBERG 58 PR 109 1019 G.FEINBERG // BNL
DAVIS 62 PR 127 605 D DAVIS,R SETTI,M RAYMOND,G TOMASIN ///CHI
COURANT 63 PRL 10 409 COURANT,FIL THUTH,FRANZINI+//CERN+UMD+USNRL

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

ALFF 65 PR 137 B1105 ALFF,GELFAND,NAUENBERG+//COLUMBIA+RUTG+BNL P

H-

22 XI- (1321,JP=1/2) I=1/2

22 XI- MASS (MEV)

M H 11 1317.0 2.2 WANG 61 PBC
M H 18 1317.9 1.9 FOWLER 61 PBC
M H OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J R HUBBARD
M * 1 1322.0 1.3 BROWN 62 HBC ANTI-XI- 7/66

22 XI- LIFETIME (UNITS 10**--10)

T H 11 3.5 3.4 1.23 WANG 61 PBC
T H 18 1.28 0.41 0.25 FOWLER 61 PBC
T H OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J R HUBBARD
T 517 1.86 0.15 0.14 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
T 62 1.55 0.31 0.31 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
T 356 1.77 0.12 CARMONY 64 HBC
T 794 1.69 0.07 HUBBARD 64 HBC
T 299 1.80 0.16 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66

22 XI- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 XI- INTO LAMBDA PI- S185 8
P2 XI- INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S185 35 1
P3 XI- INTO NEUTRON PI- S175 8
P4 XI- INTO LAMBDA MU- NEUTRINO S185 45 2
P5 XI- INTO SIGMA E- NEUTRINO S215 35 1
P6 XI- INTO SIGMA MU- NEUTRINO S215 45 2
P7 XI- INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO S175 35 1

22 XI- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * XI- INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(LAMBDA PI-) (P2)/(P1)

We have arrived at a new world average using the following input:

Table with 5 columns: Leptonic events, Efficiency, Nonleptonic events, Effective denominator, Reference. Rows include data from CARMONY 63, LONDON 66, BERGE 66, and H. Bingham, priv. comm. EP + CERN.

The resulting branching ratio is (2.5 +/- 1.8) 10^-3.

R2 * XI- INTO (NEUTRON PI-)/(LAMBDA PI-) FERRU-LUZ 63 HBC (P3)/(P1)
R3 * XI- INTO (LAMBDA MU- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL BERGE 66 HBC (P4)/TOTAL 7/66
R4 * XI- INTO (SIGMA E- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL BERGE 66 HBC (P5)/TOTAL 7/66
R5 * XI- INTO (SIGMA MU- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL BERGE 66 HBC (P6)/TOTAL 7/66
R6 * XI- INTO (E- NEUTRINO) / (LAMBDA PI-) BINGHAM 65 RVUE (P7)/(P1) CONF.LIMIT 0.9 9/66
R6 * 0.01 OR LESS

22 XI- DECAY PARAMETERS

A * ALPHA XI-
A 240 -0.44 0.11 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
A 356 -0.45 0.35 BADIER 64 HBC
A 62 -0.62 0.12 CARMONY 64 HBC
A 62 -0.73 0.21 SCHNEIDER 64 HBC
A * 1004 -0.368 0.057 BERGE 66 HBC - REPL. BY MERRILL 7/66
A 2529 -0.342 0.044 MERRILL 66 HBC USED ALPHA=.747 9/66
A 364 -0.47 0.12 LONDON 66 HBC USING A-LAMB=0.62 6/66
A * -0.391 0.032 BERGE 2 66 RVUE INCLUDES ALL ABOVE 9/66

F * PHI ANGLE (TAN(PHI)-BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREE)
F JAUNEAU 63 FBC
F -16. 37.
F 356 54.0 25.0 CARMONY 64 HBC
F 62 45.0 30.0 SCHNEIDER 64 HBC
F * 1004 0.45 10.7 BERGE 66 HBC - REPL. BY MERRILL 7/66
F 364 0.0 17.0 LONDON 66 HBC USED ALPHA=.62 9/66
F 2529 1.2 7.5 MERRILL 66 HBC USED ALPHA=.747 9/66

REFERENCES

22 XI - (1321,JP=1/2) I=1/2

FOWLER 61 PRL 6 134 FOWLER, BERGE, EBERHARD, ELY, GOOD, POWELL+//LRL
WANG 61 JETP 13 512 K WANG, T WANG, VIRYASOV, TING, SOLOVYEV+//JINR
BERTANZA 62 PRL 9 229 BERTANZA, BRISSON, GOLDBERG, GRAY+//BNL+SYRACU
BROWN 62 PRL 8 255 BROWN, CULWICK, FOWLER, GATILLOU+//BNL+YALE

CARMONY 63 PRL 10 381 CARMONY, PJERROU // UCLA
FERRULUZ 63 PR 130 1568 FERRO-LUZ, ALSTON, ROSENFELD, WOJCICKI+//LRL
JAUNEAU 63 SIENA CONF 4 JAUNEAU+ //PARIS+CERN+LOND+RUTH+BERGEN
ALSO 63 PL 4 49 JAUNEAU+ //PARIS+CERN+LOND+RUTH+BERGEN
SCHNEIDER 63 PL 4 360 H SCHNEIDER //CERN

CARMONY 64 PRL 12 482 CARMONY, PJERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK+//UCLA
BADIER 64 DUBNA CONF BADIER, DE MOULIN, BARLOUTAUD+ //PARIS+SAC+ZEE
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 B 183 HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER+//LRL
BINGHAM 65 PRSL 285 202 H H BINGHAM // CERN
PJERROU 65 PRL 14 275 + SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO // UCLA

BERGE 66 PR 147 945 BERGE, EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL + //LRL
BERGE 2 66 BERKELEY CONF. BERGE, CABIBBO // RVUE
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN+//BNL+SYRACUS
MERRILL 66 BERKELEY CONF MERRILL, SHAFER, BERGE // LRL
CF. 66 UCRL 16455 DFANE MERRILL (THESIS, BERKELEY) //LRL

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

CARMONY 64 PRL 12 482 CARMONY, PJERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK+//UCLA J
SHAFER 65 UCRL 11884 J BUTTON SHAFER, DEANE MERRILL //LRL J
MERRILL 66 UCRL 16455 DEANE MERRILL (THESIS, BERKELEY) //LRL J

H0

23 XI 0 (1314,JP=1/2) I=1/2

23 XI MASS DIFFERENCE (-)-(0)(MEV)

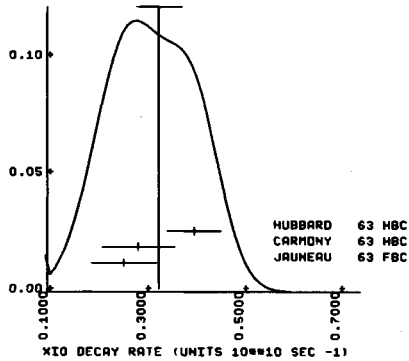
D 23 6.8 1.6 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
D 45 6.1 1.6 CARMONY 64 HBC
D 29 6.9 2.2 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66

23 XI 0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10**--10)

T 24 3.9 1.4 0.80 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
T 45 3.5 1.0 0.8 CARMONY 63 HBC
T 101 2.5 0.4 0.3 HUBBARD 63 HBC

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.3283 +/- 0.0465
SCALE = 1.26 CHISD = 3.2 CONLEV = 0.203



23 XI 0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 XI 0 INTO LAMBDA P10 S185 9
P2 XI 0 INTO PROTON PI- S165 8
P3 XI 0 INTO PROTON E- NEU S165 35 1
P4 XI 0 INTO SIGMA+ E- NEU S195 35 1
P5 XI 0 INTO SIGMA- E+ NEU S205 35 1
P6 XI 0 INTO SIGMA+ MU- NEUTRINO S195 45 2
P7 XI 0 INTO SIGMA- MU+ NEUTRINO S205 45 2
P8 XI 0 INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO S165 45 2

23 XI 0 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * XI 0 INTO (PROTON PI-)/(LAMBDA P10) TICHO 63 HBC (P2)/(P1)
R1 * 0 0.027 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R2 * XI 0 INTO (PROTON E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) TICHO 63 HBC (P3)/(P1)
R2 * 0 0.027 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R2 * 0 0.006 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R3 * XI 0 INTO (SIGMA+ E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) TICHO 63 HBC (P4)/(P1)
R3 * 0 0.013 OR LESS TICHO 63 HBC 7/66
R3 * 0 0.007 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R4 * XI 0 INTO (SIGMA- E+ NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P5)/(P1)
R4 * 0 0.006 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66

R5 *	X1 0 INTO (SIGMA+ MU- NEUTRINO) / TOTAL	(P6) / TOTAL	
R5 *	0 0.007 OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC	7/66
R6 *	X1 0 INTO (SIGMA+ MU+ NEUTRINO) / TOTAL	(P7) / TOTAL	
R6 *	0 0.006 OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC	7/66
R7 *	X1 0 INTO (PROTON MU- NEUTRINO) / TOTAL	(P8) / TOTAL	
R7 *	0 0.006 OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC	7/66

23 XI 0 DECAY PARAMETER

A *	ALPHA XI 0			
A *	-0.09	0.42	P JERRROU 65 HBC	
A *	-0.149	0.154	BERGE 66 HBC	7/66
A *	46 -0.2	0.4	LONDON 66 HBC USING A-LAMB=0.62	6/66
A *	490 -0.33	0.10	MERRILL 66 HBC A-LAM=0.690+-0.048	8/66
F *	PHI ANGLE XI 0 (TAN(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREE)			
F N	146 -2.9	23.5	BERGE 66 HBC	7/66
F N	490 107.0	38.0	MERRILL 66 HBC USING A-LAMB=0.642	8/66
F N	THE LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION FOR COMBINED DATA IS VERY NON-GAUSSIAN. THE			
F N	DATA ARE CONSISTENT (2.2 S.D.) WITH PHI BETWEEN -25 AND +225 DEG.			

REFERENCES

23 XI 0(1314, JP=1/2) I=1/2

ALVAREZ	59 PRL 2 215	ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANG, TICHOU // LRL
JAUNEAU	63 SIENA CONF 1 1	JAUNEAU // // // PARIS+CERN+LOND+RUTH+BERGEN
ALSO	63 PL 4 49	JAUNEAU // // // PARIS+CERN+LOND+RUTH+BERGEN
TICHO	63 BNL CONF 410	HAROLD K TICHO // // // // // UCLA
CARMONY	64 PRL 12 482	CARMONY, P JERRROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK // UCLA
HUBBARD	64 PR 135 B 183	HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER // // // LRL
P JERRROU	65 PRL 14 275	+ SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO // UCLA
BERGE	66 PR 147 945	BERGE, EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL // // // LRL
HUBBARD	66 UCLR 11510	J RICHARD HUBBARD (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL
LONDON	66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN // BNL+SYRACUS
MERRILL	66 BERKELEY CONF	MERRILL, SHAFER, BERGE // // // LRL
CF.	66 UCLR 16455	DEANE MERRILL (THESIS, BERKELEY) // // // LRL

Ω-

24 OMEGA- (1675, JP=3/2+) I=0
QUANTUM NUMBERS ASSIGNED FROM SU3

24 OMEGA- MASS (MEV)

M *	1 1620.0	25.0	10.0	EISENBERG 54 EMUL		
M S	1 1673.0	8.0		ABRAMS 64 HBC	INTO XI- PI 0	7/66
M S	1 1686.0	12.0		BARNES 1 64 HBC	INTO XI 0 PI-	7/66
M S	1 1674.0	3.0		BARNES 2 64 HBC	INTO LAMBDA K-	7/66
M S	1 1666.0	8.0		COLLEY 65 MEM	INTO XI 0 PI-	6/66
M S	1 1671.0	5.0		RICHARDO 65 HBC	INTO LAMBDA K-	7/66
M S	ABOVE EVENTS INCLUDED IN SAMIOS RVUE					7/66
M S	6 1674.0	3.0		SAMIOS 65 RVUE		6/66

24 OMEGA- LIFETIME (UNITS 10**10 SEC)

T S	1 1.63			ABRAMS 64 HBC		7/66
T S	1 0.7			BARNES 1 64 HBC		7/66
T S	1 1.4			BARNES 2 64 HBC		7/66
T S	1 1.85			COLLEY 65 HBC		7/66
T S	1 1.5			RICHARDO 65 HBC		7/66
T S	ABOVE EVENTS INCLUDED IN SAMIOS RVUE					7/66
T	6 1.5	0.5		SAMIOS 65 RVUE		6/66

24 OMEGA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 OMEGA-	INTO LAMBDA K-	S18510
P2 OMEGA-	INTO XI 0 PI-	S235 8

REFERENCES

24 OMEGA- (1675, JP=3/2+) I=0

EISENBERG	54 PR 96 541	Y EISENBERG // // // // // CORNELL
ABRAMS	64 PRL 13 670	+ BURNSTEIN, GLASSER // // // HARVARD+UCLA
BARNES 1	64 PRL 12 204	V E BARNES, CONNOLLY, CRENNELL, CULNICK // BNL
BARNES 2	64 PL 12 134	V E BARNES, CONNOLLY, CRENNELL, CULNICK // BNL
COLLEY	65 PL 19 152	COLLEY, DODD // // BIR+GLA+IC+MUN+OX+RHEL
RICHARDO	65 BAPS 10 115	RICHARDSON, BARNES, CRENNELL // // BNL+SYRACUSE
SAMIOS	65 ARGONNE CONF 189	N P SAMIOS // // // // // TRUVEI BNL

DATA ON MESON RESONANCES

CODE EVENTS QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECN SIGN COMMENTS DATE PUNCHED

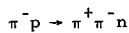
N ANY SYMBO IN COLUMN 8 INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY AVERAGING PROGRAMS

σ (410)

7	SIGMA MESON (410, JPG=0++) I = 0
*	NO COMPELLING EVIDENCE FOR NARROW RESONANCE.
*	OMITTED FROM TABLE.

There are four kinds of information concerning a ππ, T = 0, JP = 0+ interaction at about 400 MeV invariant mass, called σ in each case:

- I) direct evidence of a narrow peak (50-140 MeV) in experiments of limited statistics (SAMIOS 62, DEL FABRO 64, KOPELMANN 66);
- II) indirect model-dependent evidence (width 90-100 MeV, but consistent with larger width) from η and K+ decay (CRAWFORD 64, KALMUS 64, BROWN 65);
- III) indirect evidence for a broad resonance (about 400 MeV) via πN (and NN) dispersion relations (LOVELACE 66); and
- IV) indirect evidence for a broad resonance from the existence of a peak near the upper limit of phase space in the reaction



at low energies (KIRZ 63, BLOKINTSEVA 63, BARISH 64, and perhaps others).

It is almost certain that the σ of types I and III cannot be the same object, unless the broad type III turns out to be in fact two narrower resonances, one of which is seen as type I. More experiments of better statistics and smaller background would be needed, in particular to exhibit the broad type III σ more directly.

There is good evidence from numerous peripheral experiments for a large S-wave at the ρ mass, which could be the tail of type III. Some such experiments have claimed to see a narrow resonance at about 720 MeV, but this is still controversial.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA

SAMIOS	62 PRL 9 139	+BACHMAN, LEA // // // // // BNL+CGNY+CD+KY
BLOKINTSEVA	63 JETP 17 80	BLOKINTSEVA, GREIBINNIK, ZHUKOV // // DUBNA
BOOTH	63 PR 132 2314	+ BURNSTEIN, GLASSER // // // HARVARD+UCLA
KIRZ	63 PR 130 2481	+SCHWARTZ + TRIPP // // // // // LRL
BARISH	64 PR 135 B 416	BARISH, KURZ, PEREZ-MENDEZ, SOLEMON // LRL
CRAWFORD	64 PRL 13 421	+GROSSMAN, LLOYD, PRICE, FOLKER // // // LRL
DEL FABRO	64 PRL 12 674	DEL FABRO, DE PRETIS, JONES+ FRASCATI
KALMUS	64 PRL 13 99	+KERWAN, PU, POWELL, DODD // // // LRL+UCLA
BROWN	65 CORAL GABLES 219	BROWN+FAIER // // // // // NDA+THESTERN
ANDERSON	66 BERKELEY CONF.	+FUKUI, KESSLER // // CHIC+ARG+OTT+MCGILL+QPC
KOPELMANN	66 PL 22 118	+ALLEN, GODDEN, MARSHALL // // COLORADO+UCLA
LOVELACE	66 PL 22 332	LOVELACE, HEINZ, DONNACHIE // // CERN
FOR NEGATIVE EVIDENCE FROM PI PI PHASE SHIFT DETERMINATIONS, SEE		
BIRGE	65 PR 139 B 1600	+ELY+GIDAL+KALMUS+CAMERINI+ // // // LRL+WISC
WOLF	65 PL 19 328	WOLF // // // // // // // // // // // DLSY
BIRGE	66 BERKELEY CONF	+ELY+GIDAL+HAGOPIAN+ // // LRL+LONDON+UC+UCLA+WISC
JACCS	66 PRL 16 669	+SELVIE // // // // // // // // // // // DLSY
JONES	66 BERKELEY CONF	+CALDWELL+ZACHAROV+HARTING+HEULEER // // CLRN
SEE ALSO DISCUSSION BY G. GOLDBERGER, BERKELEY CONF., 1966, MESON REVIEW		

ε (700)

14	EPSILON (700, JPG=0++) I=0
*	EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE.
*	FOR NEGATIVE EVIDENCE AND COMPILATION
*	SEE REVIEW BY G. GOLDBERGER, 1966 BERKELEY CONFERENCE.

14	EPSILON (700) MASS (MEV)		
M	700.0	FELDMAN 65 SPRK	
M	20 710.	FORINO 65 DBC	4.5 PI+ D 10/66
M	720.0	HAGOPIAN 65 HBC	
M	740.0	WOLF 65 RVUE	6/66
M	SEE GOLDBERGER MESON REVIEW, 1966 BERKELEY CONF		

14	EPSILON (700) WIDTH (MEV)		
W	50.0	FELDMAN 65 SPRK	
W	50.0	HAGOPIAN 65 HBC	
W	90.0	WOLF 65 RVUE	6/66

REFERENCES FOR EPSILON

COHN	65 PRL 15 906	P O COHN, BUGG // // // // // TENN+UNCAR+COLU+EPFINS
CORBETT	65 NC 39 979	CORBETT, DAMERELL, WIDEMAS, CLEGG // // // RHIL
DURAND	65 PRL 14 329	L. DURAND AND Y. T. CHIU // // // // // YALE
FELDMAN	65 PRL 14 869	FELDMAN, FRATI, HALPERN, CHOLDORF // // // PCNNA+COLUM
FORINO	65 PL 19 65	+GESSAROLI, LENDINARA // // BNL+ORSA+Y+SACLA
HAGOPIAN	65 PRL 14 1077	HAGOPIAN, SELVIE, ALIT // // // PCNNA+SACLA+RDLGUNA
WOLF	65 PL 19 328	G WOLF // // // // // // // // // // // DLSY
GOLDBERGER	66 BERKELEY CONF	G. GOLDBERGER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, MESON REVIEW
GUTAY	66 PURDUE COO-1428	L. J. GUTAY, JOHNSON, CSUNKA // // PURDUE+UCLR
ULSSON	66 PREPRINT	MAHTIN G. ULSSON // // // // // WISC+UNSLN

ω (783)

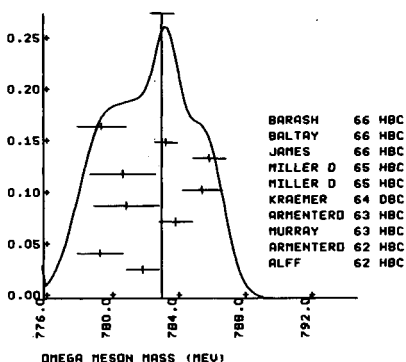
1 OMEGA (783.JPG=I--) I=C

1 OMEGA MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and associated experiments (e.g., ALFF, ARMENTERO, MURRAY, BALTAY, JAMES, BARASH, MILLER D, KRAEMER).

(Diagram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 783.164 +/- 0.723
SCALE = 1.94 CHISQ = 30.1 CONLEV = .001



1 OMEGA FULL WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W) and associated experiments (e.g., ARMENTERO, MILLER D, JAMES, BARASH, MILLER D, KRAEMER).

1 OMEGA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes (P1-P9) and associated experiments (e.g., CMEGA INTO P1+ P1- PI0, CMEGA INTO P1+ P1- (VIOLATES G)).

1 OMEGA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios (R1-R8) and associated experiments (e.g., CMEGA INTO NEUTRAL/(P1+ P1- PI0), CMEGA INTO (P1+ P1- GAMMA)/(P1+ P1- PI0)).

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA

Table listing references for Omega meson, including authors (e.g., MAGLIC, PEVNER, XUCNG, ALFF, ARMENTERO) and publication details (e.g., PRL 7 178, SIENA CONF 1 296).

η' (958)

2 ETA PRIME (958.JPG=0-+) I=C

2 ETA PRIME MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and associated experiments (e.g., DAURER, KALBFLEIS, HADIER, TRILLING, COHN, LONDON).

2 ETA PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W) and associated experiments (e.g., DAURER, KALBFLEIS, RADIAR, LONDON).

2 ETA PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes (P1-P14) and associated experiments (e.g., ETA PRIME INTO P1+ P1- ETA (NEUTRAL DECAY), ETA PRIME INTO P1+ P1- ETA (CHARGED DECAY)).

2 ETA PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios (R1-R6) and associated experiments (e.g., ETA PRIME INTO (P1+ P1- ETA (NEUTRAL DEC.)) / TOTAL, ETA PRIME INTO (P1+ P1- NEUTRALS) / TOTAL).

R7	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA (INCLUDING RHO GAMMA)) / (PI PI ETA)	NLM 5	DEN 1234	
R7	0.25 0.14 DAUBER 64 HBC			10/66
R8	ETA PRIME INTO (PIO E+ E-)/TOTAL	NLM 6	DEN 12345	
R8	0.013 OR LESS RITTENBERG 65 HBC			10/66
R9	ETA PRIME INTO (ETA E+ E-)/TOTAL	NLM 7	DEN 12345	
R9	0.011 OR LESS RITTENBERG 65 HBC			10/66
R10	ETA PRIME INTO (PIO KHO)/TOTAL	NLM 8	DEN 12345	
R10	0.04 OR LESS RITTENBERG 65 HBC			10/66
R11	ETA PRIME INTO (PIO OMEGA) /TOTAL	NLM 9	DEN 12345	
R11	0.08 OR LESS RITTENBERG 65 HBC			10/66
R12	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- E+ E-)/TOTAL	NLM 0	DEN 12345	
R12	0.006 OR LESS RITTENBERG 65 HBC			10/66
R13	ETA PRIME INTO (2 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 1	DEN 12345	
R13	0.07 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66
R14	ETA PRIME INTO (3 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 2	DEN 12345	
R14	0.07 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66
R15	ETA PRIME INTO (4 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 3	DEN 12345	
R15	0.01 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66
R16	ETA PRIME INTO (6 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 4	DEN 12345	
R16	0.01 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66

η' Branching Ratios

There is evidence for only two η' partial modes, $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$. (This electromagnetic mode may be mainly $\rho^0\gamma$.) In the $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ mode, the two pions, in an $I = 0$ state, will appear as $2/3 \pi^+\pi^-$, $1/3 \pi^0\pi^0$. The η' then decays into 27% visible decay products, 73% invisible, yielding the following four distinguishable configurations:

$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}(\pi^+\pi^-\eta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \times 0.27 \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \\ \frac{2}{3} \times 0.73 \pi^+\pi^- + (\eta \text{ decaying into neutrals}) \end{cases} \\ \frac{1}{3}(\pi^0\pi^0\eta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \times 0.27 \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \times 0.73 \text{ all neutrals} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

A measurement of the rate of any of these final states is therefore equivalent to a measurement of the rate of $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$ (provided the decay is I-conserving). Of course for the final states arising from $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\eta$, the presence of an η as an intermediate particle cannot be proved experimentally, at least in a bubble chamber. Our branching ratios for the η' have been calculated using the additional assumption that the only strong decay mode of the η' is $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$. This is based on the experimental result that the observed decay $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ always proceeds via an intermediate $\pi^+\pi^-\eta$ state, and further on the fact that η' decay into $\pi^+\pi^-$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, or $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ has not been observed.

(Since the strong decay and the $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ decay of the η' have comparable rates, one might worry about a possible I-nonconserving admixture in the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$ decay amplitude. One may, however, expect such an amplitude to be considerably smaller than the amplitude for $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$, (a) because of the much smaller phase space, and (b) because such an amplitude would be either of the order e^2 , or would represent an I-nonconserving part of the strong interaction, which is known to be very small.)

REFERENCES FOR ETA PRIME

DAUBER 64 DUBNA CONF 1 418	DAUBER, SLATER, L I SMITH, STURK, TICHOU // UCLL
DAUBER 2 64 PRL 13 449	DAUBER, SLATER, SMITH, STURK, TICHOU // UCLL
KALBFLEI 64 PRL 13 349	C.R. KALBFLEISCH, O. DAHL, A. RITTENBERG // LRL
BADIER 65 PL 17 337	RADJIC, DEMOULIN, BARLOUTAUD // PAR+SAC+ZELEMA
KIENZLE 65 PL 19 438	KIENZLE, MAGLIC, LEVRAT, LEFEBVKS // CERN
RITTENBERG 65 PRL 15 556	RITTENBERG, KALBFLEISCH // UCLL+BNL
TRILLING 65 PL 19 427	+BRUNN, GOLDBABER, KADYK, SCANTU // LRL
COHN 66 PL 21 347	COHN, MCCULLUGH, BUGG, CONDO // JORN+TEAN+LNCAR
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, SAMIOS, GOLDBERG // BNL+SYRACUSE

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

GALTIERI 65 OXF.VOL.2,P.10	+ RITTENBERG, IN ROSENFELD MESON REVIEW/LRL I=0
GALTIERI 66 BERKELEY CONF	+RITTENBERG, IN GOLDBABER MESON REVIEW/LRL I=0
MARTIN 66 PL 22,352	MARTIN, CHITTENDEN, SCHROEDER // INUANA U I

H (975)

35 H (975, JPG= -) I=0

EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE FOR COMPILATION SEE GOLDBABER MESON REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONFERENCE ALSO COMPILED IN APPENDIX A.

M	C	50	975.0	15.0	BARTSCH 64 HBC	4.0	PI+ P	8/66
M	C	30	975.0	APPROX	GOLDBABER 65 HBC	3.65	PI+P	9/66
M	C	30	998	10-	BENSON 66 DBC	3.65	PI+D	9/66
M	C	50	1000.	APPROX.	COMP.BY GOLDBABER 66 RVUE C SEE ABOVE			9/66

35 H (975) WIDTH (MEV)

W	C	90	120.0	30.0	BARTSCH 64 HBC	4.0	PI+ P	8/66
W	C	30	45.0	30.0	BENSON 66 DBC	3.65	PI+D	10/66
W	C	50	80.0	COMPILED BY	GOLDBABER 66 RVUE C ONLY 3.65, 4 PI P			9/66

H MESON CROSS SECTION (MICROBARNS)

CS	*	75.0	15.0	BENSON 66 DBC	3.65	PI+D	TC HPP	9/66
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REFERENCES FOR H MESON

BARTSCH 64 PL 11 167 AACHEN-ZEUTHEN-BIRM-BONN-HAMB-MUNICHEN CLLL
 GOLDBABER 65 CORAL GABLES P 76 G. GOLDBABER // LRL
 BENSON H 66 BERK-CONF - PRL +MAKUIIT, ROE, SINCLAIR, VANDER VELDE // MICH.
 GOLDBABER 66 BERKELEY CONF G. GOLDBABER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI. MESON REVIEW

ϕ (1019)

4 PHI (1019, JPC=1--) I=0

4 PHI MASS (MEV)

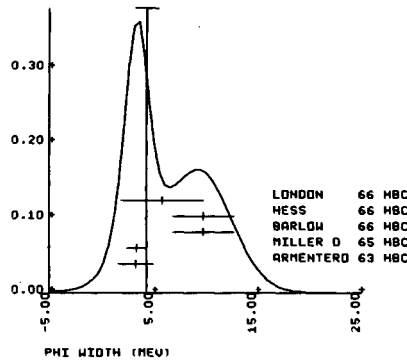
M	1017.0	2.0	ARMENTERO 63 HBC	
M	1019.0	2.0	SCHLEIN 63 HBC	2.0 K- P
M	1018.6	0.5	MILLER 65 HBC	8/66
M	1019.	3.	BARLOW 66 HBC	1.2 PHAR P
M	1021.0	4.0	HESS 66 HBC	1-4 PI- P
M	1020.0	2.0	LONDON 66 HBC	9/66

4 PHI WIDTH (MEV)

W	*	34	3.4	1.7	ARMENTERO 63 HBC	
W			5.0	OR LESS	SCHLEIN 63 HBC	
W			3.5	1.0	MILLER D 65 HBC	8/66
W			10.	3.	BARLOW 66 HBC	1.2 PHAR P
W			10.0	3.0	HESS 66 HBC	1-4 PI- P
W			6.0	4.0	LONDON 66 HBC	9/66

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 4.46 +/- 1.13
 SCALE = 1.44 CHISQ = 8.3 CONLEV = 0.082



4 PHI PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PHI INTO K+ K-	S1CS10
P2	PHI INTO K01 K02	S11S11
P3	PHI INTO PI+ PI- (INCLUDING RHO P1)	S 85 85 9
P4	PHI INTO PI+ PI- (VIOLATES G)	S 85 0
P5	PHI INTO E+ E-	S 35 3
P6	PHI INTO MU+ MU-	S 45 4
P7	PHI INTO PIO GAMMA	S 95 0
P8	PHI INTO ETA GAMMA	S145 0
P9	PHI INTO PI+PI-GAMMA	S 85 85 0
P10	PHI INTO OMEGA GAMMA (VIOLATES C)	L 15 0
P11	PHI INTO ETA PIO (VIOLATES C)	S145 9
P12	PHI INTO RHO GAMMA (VIOLATES C)	L 95 0

4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS

PARTIAL MODES ADJUSTED BY PROGRAM AHR=123

R1	*	PHI INTO (K+ K-)/TOTAL	NLM 1	DEN 123
R1	*	0.26 0.06	RADIER 65 HBC	10/66
R1	B	CENTROVERSIAL BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R1	B	0.48 0.04		
R2	*	PHI INTO (K1 K2)/TOTAL	NLM 2	DEN 123
R2	*	0.23 0.06	RADIER 65 HBC	10/66
R2	B	CENTROVERSIAL BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R2	B	0.40 0.04		

R3	*	PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P10 (INCL RHO P1))/TOTAL	NLM 3	
R3	*		DEN 123	
R3 B	57	0.51 0.09	BADIER 65 HBC	10/66
R3 B		CONTRVERSIAL BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION		
R3	30	0.12 0.08	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R4	*	PHI INTO (K+ K-)/(K KBAR)	NLM 1	
R4	*		DEN 12	
R5	*	PHI INTO (K1 K2)/(K KBAR)	NLM 2	
R5	*		DEN 12	
R5	10	0.44 0.07	LONDON 66 HBC	10/66
R5		0.40 0.10	SCHLEIN 63 HBC	10/66
R6	*	PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P10 (INCL RHO P1))/(K KBAR)	NLM 3	
R6	*		DEN 12	
R6	*	0.30 0.15	LONDON 66 HBC	10/66
R7	*	PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P10 (INCL RHO P1))/(K1 K2)	NLM 3	
R7	*		DEN 2	
R7	*	0.3 OR LESS	BERLEY 65 HBC	10/66
R8	*	PHI INTO (PI+ PI-)/(K KBAR)	NLM 4	
R8	*		DEN 12	
R8	*	0.2 OR LESS	LONDON 66 HBC	10/66
R9	*	PHI INTO (L+ E-)/(K KBAR)	NLM 5	
R9	*		DEN 12	
R9	*	0.0036 OR LESS	GALTIERI 65 HBC	10/66
R9	*	0.002 OR LESS	AZIMOV 66 SPRK	10/66
R10	*	PHI INTO (MU+ MU-)/(K KBAR)	NLM 6	
R10	*		DEN 12	
R10	*	0.0053 OR LESS	GALTIERI 65 HBC	10/66
R11	*	PHI INTO (ETA GAMMA)/TOTAL	NLM 8	
R11	*		DEN 123	
R11	*	0.2 OR LESS	RADIER 65 HBC	10/66
R11	*	0.08 OR LESS	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R12	*	PHI INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(K KBAR)	NLM 9	
R12	*		DEN 12	
R12	*	0.05 OR LESS	LINDSEY 65 HBC	10/66
R13	*	PHI INTO (ETA NEUTRAL)/(K KBAR)	NLM 8	
R13	*		DEN 12	
R13	*	0.15 OR LESS	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R14	*	PHI INTO (OMEGA GAMMA) / TOTAL	NLM 0	
R14	*		DEN 123	
R14	*	0.05 OR LESS	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R15	*	PHI INTO (RHO GAMMA) / TOTAL	NLM 2	
R15	*		DEN 123	
R15	*	0.02 OR LESS	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66

REFERENCES FOR PHI

BERIANZA 62 PRL 9 180	HERIANZA, BRISSON, CONNOLLY, HART + //BNL+SYR
ARMENTERI 63 SIENA CONF 2 70	ARMENTERI, EDWARDS, ASTIERE //CLRN+CF+PARIS
SCHLEIN 63 PRL 10 368	SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STURK, TICHO /// UCLA
BADIER 65 PL 17 337	BADIER, DMOULIN, BARLOUTAUD //PAR+LPCHE+ZEE
BERLEY 65 PR 139 B 1097	D BERLEY, N GELFAND //BNL+COLUMBIA
GALTIERI 65 PRL 14 279	A BARBARO GALTIERI D TRIPP //LRL
MILLER 65 CU-237 (NEVIS 131) CIVIL C MILLER (THESIS) //LRL	COLUMBIA
MILLER 65 INCLUDES DATA OF GELFAND 63 BELOW	
GELFAND 63 PRL 11 438	GELFAND, MILLER, NUSSBAUM, KIRSCH //COLU+RUTG
AZIMOV 66 BERKELEY CONF.	AZIMOV, HALDIN, BELOUSOV, CHVILKO // DUBNA
BARLOW 66 CERN-TC66-22 -NC	BARLOW, D. ANDLAU // CERN+PARIS+LIVERPOOL
HESS 66 BERKELEY CONF.	+CAL+HARDY, KIRZ, D.H. MILLER // LRL
LINDSEY 66 PR 147 +13	JAMES S LINDSEY, GERALD A SMITH // LRL
LINDSEY 66 INCLUDES DATA OF LINDSEY 65 AND 66 BELOW	
LINDSEY 65 PRL 15 221	JAMES S LINDSEY, GERALD A SMITH //LRL
LINDSEY 66 PL 20 93	J S LINDSEY, G A SMITH //LRL
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, KAU, SAMIUS, GOLDBERG //BNL+SYRACUSE

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

GRAY, L 66 PRL 17 501	+AGERTY, BIZZARRI, CIAPETTI + // SYR+ROME JPG
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η (1050)

$\rightarrow K_S K_S$

3 ETA (1050, JPG=0+1) I=0
 NAMED S+ BY CRENNELL ET AL.
 MAY BE JUST LARGE S-WAVE SCATTERING LENGTH

3 ETA (1050) MASS (MEV)

M	*	1000.0	APPROX	BINGHAM 62 PHC	
M	*	1000.0	APPROX	BIGI 62 HBC	10/66
M	*	1000.0	APPROX	ERWIN 62 HBC	
M	*	30 1030.0	APPROX.	BALTAY 64 HBC	
M	*	1025.0	APPROX.	BARMIN 64 HBC	6/66
M	*	35 1045.	9.	BARLOW 66 HBC	1.2 PBAR P 11/66
M	*	135 1056.0		BEUSCH 66 SPRK	9/66
M	*	20 1068.0	10.0	CRENNELL 66 HBC	6/66
M	H	120	SCATT. LENGTH FITS BETTER.	HESS 66 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66

3 ETA (1050) WIDTH (MEV)

W	35	50.	24.	BARLOW 66 HBC	1.2 PBAR P 11/66
W		50.0		REUSCH 66 SPRK	9/66
W	20	80.0	15.0	CRENNELL 66 HBC	6/66

3 ETA (1050) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	ETA (1050) INTO K KBAR	
P2	ETA (1050) INTO PI PI	

3 ETA (1050) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	*	ETA (1050) INTO (PI PI)/(K KBAR)	(P1)/(P2)
R1	*	2.5 OR LESS	CRENNELL 66 HBC 90 PCT CNF LEV 7/66

REFERENCES FOR ETA (1050)

BIGI 62 CERN CONF 247	A BIGI, S BRANDT, R CARRARA + //CERN
BINGHAM 62 CERN CONF 240	H H BINGHAM, M BLOCH + //PARIS+EC POLY+CERN
ERWIN 62 PRL 9 34	ERWIN, HUYER, MARCH, WALKER, WÄNGLER //NIS+BNL

BALTAY 64 DUBNA CONF 1 409	BALTAY, LACH, CRENNELL, OREN, STUMP //YALE+BNL
BARMIN 64 DUBNA CONF 1 433	BARMIN, DOLGOLENKO, YEROFEEV, KRESINI // ITEP
BARLOW 66 CERN-TC66-22 -NC	BARLOW, D. ANDLAU // CERN+PARIS+LIVERPOOL
BEUSCH 66 BERKELEY CONF	BEUSCH, FISCHER, ASTBURY, MICHELINI //ETH+CERN
CRENNELL 66 PRL 16 1025	CRENNELL, KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN //BNL
CRENNELZ 66 BERKELEY CONF	+KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN //BNL 1, JJP
CRENNELL 2 HAS MORE DATA THAN CRENNELL BUT SAME CONCLUSIONS	
HESS 66 UCRL-16832	R I HESS (THIS IS, BERKELEY) // LRL
HESS REPLACES PRL 9 460	ALEXANDER, DAHL, JACOBS, KALBFLEISCH + // LRL

f (1250)

M	1250.0	25.0	SELOVE 62 HBC	
M	1260.0	35.0	VEILLET 63 FBC	
M	5 1250.0		GURAGOSS 63 HBC	
M	5 1260.0		BONDAR 63 HBC	
M	1250.0		LEE 64 HBC	
M	1240.0	20.0	ACCENSI 66 HBC	6/66
M	1255.	13.	BARLOW 66 HBC	(K0) K01 P0DE 11/66
M	1275.0	25.0	WAHLIG 66 SPRK	6/66

5 F WIDT (MEV)

W	100.0	25.0	SELOVE 62 HBC	
W	200.0	OR LESS	VEILLET 63 FBC	
W	85 160.0		BONDAR 63 HBC	
W	130.0	20.0	LEE 64 HBC	
W	102.0	46.0	ACCENSI 66 HBC	6/66
W	82.	34.	BARLOW 66 HBC	(K0) K01 P0DE 11/66
W	100.		WAHLIG 66 SPRK	11/66

5 F PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	F INTO PI+ PI-	S BS 8
P2	F INTO PI+ P1-	S BS 85 BS 8
P3	F INTO K KBAR	S12512

5 F BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	* F INTO (4PI)/(2PI)	(P2)/(P1)
R1	0.08 0.06	BONDAR 63 HBC
R1	0.04 OR LESS	CHUNG 65 HBC
R2	* F INTO (K KBAR)/(PI PI)	(P3)/(P1)
R2	0.09 OR LESS	BARMIN 65 HBC
R2	0.16 OR LESS	WÄNGLER 65 HBC
R2	0.06 OR LESS	BRANDT 66 HBC
R2	0.05 OR LESS	DEUTSCHMANN 66 HBC
R2	0.023 0.006	FISCHER 66 SPRK
R2	0.025 OR LESS	HESS 66 HBC

R *FOR 2+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GLASHOW, SUCOLUN, PRL 15, 329(165)

REFERENCES FOR F

SELVIE 62 PRL 9 272	SELVIE, +AGOPIAN, BRODY, BAKER, LEBDY // PENNA
BONDAR 63 PL 5 153	BONDAR //AACHEN+BIRM+BONN+DESY+IC-LUND+MPI
VEILLET 63 PRL 10 29	VEILLET, PENNINGS, BINGHAM, BLOCH //PAR+MILAN
LEE 64 PRL 12 342	LEE, ROE, SINCLAIR, VANDERVELDE // MICHIGAN
BARMIN 65 SJNP 1 870	+DOLGOLENKO+EROFEEV+KRESINI+KUV // ITEP MOSC
CHUNG 65 PRL 15 325	CHUNG, DAHL, HARDY, HESS, JACOBS, KIRZ // LRL
GURAGOSS 65 PRL 11 85	Z G T GURAGOSSIAN //LRL
WÄNGLER 65 PR 137 B 414	T P WÄNGLER, A R ERWIN, W WALKER //NIS+CONST
ACCENSI 66 PL 20 557	ACCENSI, ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK //CERN
BARLOW 66 CERN-TC66-22 -NC	BARLOW, D. ANDLAU // CERN+PARIS+LIVERPOOL
BEUSCH 66 (PREPRINT)	BEUSCH, FISCHER, ASTBURY, MICHELINI //ETH+CERN
BRANDT 66 BERKELEY CONF.	BRANDT, COCCONI, CZYZEWSKI //CERN+CRAC+WARS
DEUTSCHMANN 66 PL 20 82	DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG //AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN
FISCHER 66 PRIVATE COMMUN.	W E FISCHER (BASED ON BLUSCH 66) //ETH+CERN
HESS 66 UCRL-16832	R I HESS (THIS IS, BERKELEY) // LRL
WAHLIG 66 PR 147 941	+SHIBATA, GORDON, FRISCH, MANNELLI //MIT+PISA

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

HAGOPIAN 63 PRL 10 533	V HAGOPIAN, W SELOVE //LRL
ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 240	AACHEN+BERLIN+BIRM+BONN+MANNHEIM+IC-LUND+MPI
BRUYANT 64 PL 10 232	BRUYANT, GOLDBERG, HÖLDER, FLECK, HUC //CERN+PA
SODICKSON 64 PRL 12 485	SODICKSON, WAHLIG, MANNELLI, FRISCH // MIT
BARMIN 65 SJNP 1 230	+DOLGOLENKO, ELENISKY, EROFEEV // ITEP MOSCOW

D (1285)

8 D MESON (1285, JPG= +) I=0

JPG DISCUSSED AT UXFORD, SEE ROSENFELD 65

8 D MESON MASS (MEV)

M	1290.0	8.0	D. ANDLAU 65 HBC	
M	1283.0	5.0	HESS 66 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66

8 D MESON WIDTH (MEV)

W	25.0	15.0	D. ANDLAU 65 HBC	9/66
W	35.0	10.0	HESS 66 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66

8 D MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	D MESON INTO K KBAR PI	S11S1S 9
P2	D MESON INTO PI PI RHO	S 95 9U 9

Table with columns for author, year, journal, volume, page, and title. Includes entries for ERWIN, GURRAGOSS, BONDAR, BLIEDEN, HAGOPIAN, MILLER, WEST, SAMIOS, etc.

Table with columns for author, year, journal, volume, page, and title. Includes entries for BATON, BER THELOT, ALLES, BORELLI, SACLAY, etc.

9 RHO PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and corresponding RHO INTO values for various decay modes.

9 RHO BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 and corresponding RHO INTO values for various branching ratios.

REFERENCES FOR RHO

Table listing references for RHO, including authors like ANDERSON, KENNEY, SAMIOS, WALKER, XUONG, etc.

8 (965)

36 DELTA MESON (963, JPG =) I = 1
COMPILATION AVAILABLE SEPARATELY IN LCKL-8030-SPECTRA
36 DELTA (963) MASS (MEV)
SEE GOLDHABER MESON REVIEW, 1966 BERKELEY CCNF

Table with columns for W, M, TURKOT, KIENZLE, ALLEN, DOSTENS and corresponding values for Delta meson width.

36 DELTA MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and corresponding DELTA MESON INTO values for various decay modes.

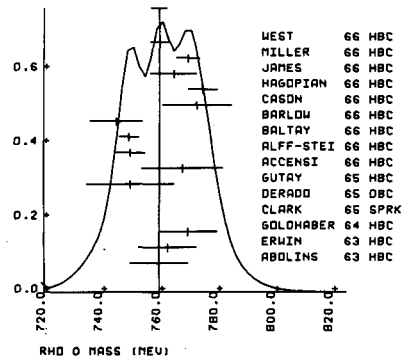
36 DELTA MESON BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for R1 and corresponding CHARGED DELTA INTO values for various branching ratios.

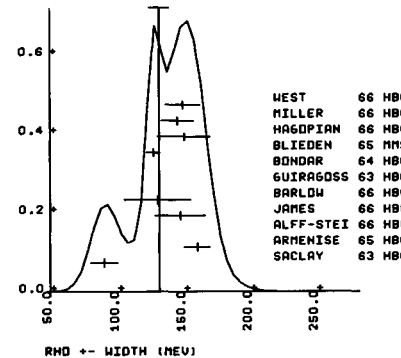
REFERENCES FOR DELTA (963)

Table listing references for Delta (963), including authors like TURKOT, KIENZLE, ALLEN, etc.

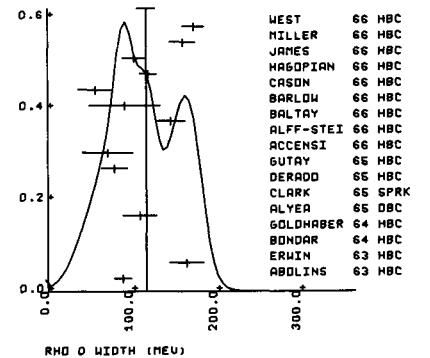
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 769.91 +/- 2.66
SCALE = 1.73 CHISQ = 36.8 CONLEV = .001



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 131.17 +/- 7.42
SCALE = 2.10 CHISQ = 30.7 CONLEV = .001



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 117.4 +/- 10.3
SCALE = 2.37 CHISQ = 61.8 CONLEV = .001



$\pi^+ \nu$ (1003) 16 PI(1003, JPG=) I=1
 $\rightarrow K\bar{K}$ 16 PI(1003) MASS (MEV)

M	1060.0	BELYAKOV	64 PBC	7.5 PI- P	6/66
M	50 1025.0	APPROX. ARMENTERO	65 HBC +- 0.0 PBAR P		
M	143 1003.3	7.0+SYSTEMATIC ROSENFELD	65 RVUE +- 8/66		
M		SCAT. LENGTH 2 TO 6 FERMI-BALTAY	66 HBC 3.7 PBAR P	8/66	
M		SCAT. LENGTH 2.4+-1.5 FERMI BARLOW	66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAK P	11/66	

16 PI(1003) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	BELYAKOV	64 PBC	6/66
W	50 40.0	APPROX. ARMENTERO	65 HBC +- 8/66	
W	143 57.0	13.0+SYSTEMATIC ROSENFELD	65 RVUE +- 8/66	
W	70.	15. MONTANET	66 HBC	11/66

16 PI(1003) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PI(1003) INTO K KBAR	S10S11
P2	PI(1003) INTO ETA PI	S14S 8

The $I = 1 \bar{K}K$ enhancement has been seen only in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations, where no $\eta\pi$ mass spectra are known to us. There are $\eta\pi$ spectra in π^+p interactions [see Alitti et al., Phys. Letters 15, 69 (1965)], but there the total production of $K\bar{K}_1$ is $\leq 3 \mu b$ at 3.2 GeV/c [see Richard I. Hess et al., Phys Rev. Letters 17, 1109 (1966)].

REFERENCES FOR PI(1003)

BELYAKOV 64 JINR P-1586
 ARMENTERO 65 PL 17 344
 ASTIER 65 CERN ABSTRACT 143 AND SUPPLEMENT P 13 // CERN+CULL DE FR.
 BARASH 65 PR 139 B 1659
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58
 BALTAY 66 PR 142 B 932
 BARLOW 66 CERN-TC66-22-NC
 MONTANET 66 PRIVATE COMM.

A1 (1080)

10 A1 MESON (1079, JPG= -) I=1
 SEE COMPILATION AND DISCUSSION IN G.GOLDBAVERS REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONF.

10 A1 MESON MASS (MEV)

M	1080.0	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	
M	1080.0	ALLARD	64 FBC	-
M	1080.0	HESS	64 HBC	-
M	1076.0	DEUTSCH	2 66 HBC	+

10 A1 MESON WIDTH (MEV)

W	80.0	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	
W	150.0	APPROX. ALLARD	64 FBC	-
W	100.0	APPROX. HESS	64 HBC	-
W	130.0	50.0 40.0	DEUTSCH	2 66 HBC +

10 A1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	A1 INTO RHO PI	L 9S B
P2	A1 INTO KBAR K	S10S11
P3	A1 INTO ETA PI	S14S 8
P4	A1 INTO ETA PRIME PI	L 2S B

10 A1 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	A1 INTO (KBAR K)/(RHO PI)	DEUTSCH 1 66 HBC +	(P2)/(P1)	6/66
R1	0.01 OR LESS	HESS 66 HBC	- 4.0 PI- P	10/66
R1	0.0025 CR LESS			
R2	A1 INTO (ETA PI)/(RHO PI)	DEUTSCH 1 66 HBC +	(P3)/(P1)	6/66
R2	0.015 CR LESS			
R3	A1 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI)	DEUTSCH 1 66 HBC +	(P4)/(P1)	6/66
R3	0.015 OR LESS			

R FOR 1+ NCNET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GOLDBAVER, REVIEW BERKELEY CONF. 1966

REFERENCES FOR A1

BELLINI 63 NC 29 896
 ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 226
 ALLARD 64 PL 12 143
 GOLDBAVER 64 PRL 12 336
 HESS 64 DUBNA CONF 1 422
 LANDER 64 PRL 13 346 A
 ABOLINS 65 ATHENS (OHIO) CONF
 ALITTI 65 PL 15 69
 DEUTSCH1 66 PL 20 82
 DEUTSCH2 66 PL 22 112
 GOLDBAVER 66 BERKELEY CONF
 HESS 66 PRL 16832

B (1210)

11 B MESON (1210, JPG= +) I=1

The B meson was first seen in $\bar{p}p$ collisions, where its analysis was complicated by Deck Effect (see CHUNG + 64). However, in 1966 Baltay et al. reported a significant B peak in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations. This seems to confirm the existence of the B.

11 B MESON MASS (MEV)

M	60 1220.0	ABOLINS	63 HBC	+
M	1220.0	HESS	64 HBC	-
M	1220.0	GOLDBAVER	65 HBC	-
M	344 1200.0	15.0 BALTAY	66 HBC	0.0 PHAR P
M		FOR EVIDENCE THAT THE B IS JUST DECK EFFECT, SEE CHUNG 66		9/66

11 B MESON WIDTH (MEV)

W	60 100.0	20.0	ABOLINS	63 HBC	+
W	180.0	30.0	HESS	64 HBC	-
W	80.0		GOLDBAVER	65 HBC	-
W	344 100.0	30.0	BALTAY	66 HBC	0.0 PHAR P

11 B MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	B MESON INTO OMEGA+PI	L 1S B
P2	B MESON INTO 2PI+ 2PI-	S 8S 8S 8S B
P3	B MESON INTO K KBAR	S10S10
P4	B MESON INTO PI PI	S 8S 8
P5	B MESON INTO PI PHI	S 9U 4

11 B MESON BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	B INTO 4PI/(OMEGA PI)	ABOLINS	63 HBC	(P2)/(P1)
R1	0.5 OR LESS			
R2	B MESON INTO (K KBAR)/(OMEGA PI)	HESS	66 HBC	(P3)/(P1)
R2	0.02 OR LESS			1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66
R3	B MESON INTO (PI PI)/(PI OMEGA)	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	(P4)/(P1)
R3	0.3 OR LESS			7/66
R4	B MESON INTO (PI PHI) / (PI OMEGA)	HESS	66 HBC	(P5)/(P1)
R4	0.015 OR LESS			1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66

REFERENCES FOR B MESON

ABOLINS 63 PRL 11 381
 BONDAR 63 PL 5 209
 ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 240
 HESS 64 DUBNA CONF 1 422
 SEE ALSO CHUNG 66
 GOLDBAVER 65 PRL 15 118
 BALTAY C 66 BERKELEY CONF
 CHUNG S 66 PRL 16 481
 HESS 66 UCRL-16832

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS
 CARMCNY 64 PRL 12 254

A2 (1300)

12 A2 MESON (1300, JPG=2+-) I=1
 SEE COMPIL. AND DISC. IN G.GOLDBAVERS REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONF.

12 A2 MESON MASS (MEV)

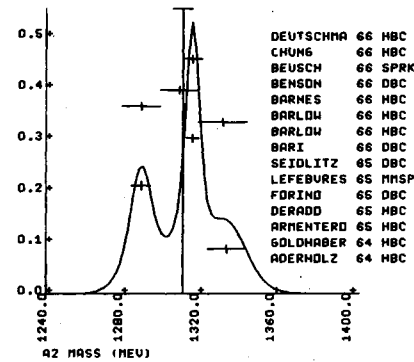
M	1320.0	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	
M	1335.0	10.0	GOLDBAVER	64 HBC +- 3.7 PI+- P
M	1285.0		ARMENTEKO	65 HBC KIKI DECAY 6/66
M	1270.0		DERADO	65 HBC 6/66
M	1301.0	5.0	FOR INO	65 DBC + C 4.5 PI+ D 10/66
M	1425 1290.0		LEFEBVRES	65 MMSP - 6/66
M	1300.0		SEIDLITZ	65 DBC - 6/66

M	1325.0	BARI	66 DBC	C 5.1 PI+ D 10/66
M	1317.	3.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- (K KBAR MODE) 11/66
M	1333.	13.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- (K KBAR MODE) 11/66
M	1290.0	10.0	BARNES	66 HBC - (K KBAR MODE) 6/66
M	1310.0	10.0	BENSON	66 DBC 6/66
M	1325.0		BEUSCH	66 SPRK 0 5-12 PI- P 10/66
M	1317.0	5.0	CHUNG	66 HBC - C 3-4 PI- P 10/66
M	1280.0		DEUTSCHMA	66 HBC + 8.0 PI+ P 6/66
M	1800 1310.0	10.0	COMP. BY FERREL	66 +- PI+- P 10/66
M	5 1260.0	10.0	LEVRAT	66 MMS - 7-12 PI- P 10/66
M	5 1312.0	10.0	LEVRAT	66 MMS - 7-12 PI- P 10/66

M S LEVRAT ET AL SEE SLIGHT EVIDENCE FOR TWO NARROW A2 PEAKS.

(Diagram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1311.96 +/- 5.13
 SCALE = 2.45 CHISO = 35.9 COMLEV = .001

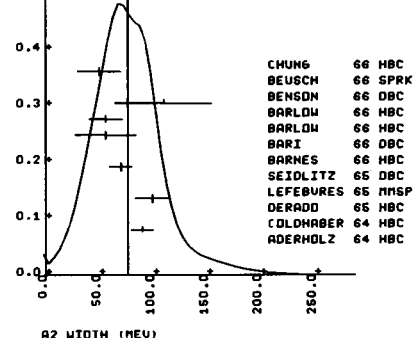


12 A2 MESON WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing meson widths for various experiments and authors, including Aderholz, Goldhaber, Derrado, Lefebvres, Seidlitz, Barnes, Rari, Barlow, Benson, Chung, and Ferbel.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 76.69 +/- 7.23

SCALE = 1.32 CHISO = 8.7 COMLEV = 0.124



- List of authors and their associated meson widths: Chung 66 HBC, Beusch 66 SPRK, Benson 66 DBC, Barlow 66 HBC, Barnes 66 DBC, Seidlitz 66 DBC, Lefebvres 65 MMSP, Derrado 65 HBC, Goldhaber 64 HBC, Aderholz 64 HBC.

12 A2 MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES

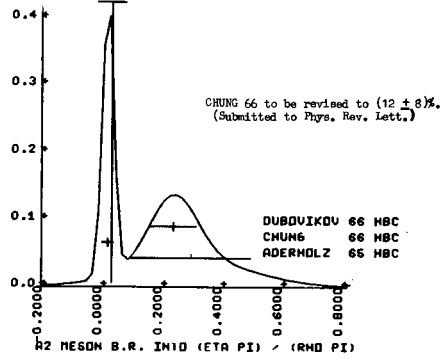
Table showing partial decay modes for A2 mesons, including transitions to rho pi, eta pi, eta prime pi, and pi+ pi- pi0.

12 A2 MESON BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for A2 meson decays into various channels, such as (rho pi) / (rho pi), (eta pi) / total, and (eta prime pi) / (rho pi).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0346 +/- 0.0466

SCALE = 2.66 CHISO = 7.1 COMLEV = 0.008



CHUNG 66 to be revised to (12 +/- 8)%, (Submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett.)

- List of authors and their associated branching ratios: Dubovikov 66 HBC, Chung 66 HBC, Aderholz 65 HBC.

Table showing branching ratios for A2 meson decays into eta prime pi and pi+ pi- pi0, and a note about net sum rates.

REFERENCES FOR A2

List of references for A2 meson studies, including papers by Aderholz, Goldhaber, Lander, Abolins, Armenteros, Chung, Derrado, Fokino, Lefebvres, Seidlitz, Baki, Barlow, Barnes, Benson, Beusch, Chung, Deuschmann, Dubovikov, Ferbel, Goldhaber, and Levrat.

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

tau (1640)

Table providing information about the tau(1640) meson, including its mass, decay modes, and references to compilation papers.

34 3 PI (1640) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing the width of the 3 pi(1640) decay mode for various experiments.

34 3 PI (1640) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for the 3 pi(1640) decay mode, including transitions to eta pi, eta prime pi, and eta pi pi0.

34 3 PI (1640) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for the 3 pi(1640) decay mode.

REFERENCES FOR PI(1640)

List of references for pi(1640) meson studies, including papers by ABC Coll, Baltay, Deuschmann, Ferbel, Fokino, Ljubatti, and Vetsitsky.

P (1650)

Information about the P(1650) meson, including its mass and references to compilation papers.

15 RHO (1650) MASS (MEV)

Table showing the mass of the rho(1650) meson for various experiments.

DECAY INTO FOUR PIONS

Table showing decay rates for the rho(1650) meson into four pions.

15 RHO (1650) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing the width of the rho(1650) meson for various experiments.

DECAY INTO FOUR PIONS

Table showing decay rates for the rho(1650) meson into four pions.

15 RHO (1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 RHO (1650) INTO PI P1 5 85 8
 P2 RHO (1650) INTO PI PI P1 5 85 85 8
 P3 RHO (1650) INTO PI PI RHO 5 85 80 9
 P4 RHO (1650) INTO RHO RHO U 90 9

15 RHO (1650) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 RHO(1650) INTO (4 PI) / TOTAL NUM 2
 R1 DEN 1234 10/66
 R1 KERNAN+ PROBABLY SEE THIS MODE 10/66
 R1 CONTE+ PROBABLY SEE THIS MODE
 R2 RHO(1650) INTO (PI PI RHO) / (4 PI) NUM 3
 R2 DEN 2 10/66
 R2 0.25 OR LESS KERNAN 65 HBC 10/66
 R2 SEEN PROBABLY CONTE 66 HBC 10/66

REFERENCES FOR RHO(1650)
 BELLINI 65 NC 40 A 948 BELLINI, DI CORATO, DUIMINO, FIORINI // MILANO
 DEUTSCHM 65 PL 18 351 DEUTSCHMANN, SCHULTE + // AACH+ZEUTH+CERN
 FORINO 65 PL 19 65 FORINO, GESSARDI + // BOLOGNA+ORSAY+SACLAY
 GOLDBERG 65 PL 17 354 GOLDBERG+/CERN+PARIS+ORSAY+MILANO+CEA+SACL
 CONTE 66 PL 22 702 +TOMASINI+DITTMANN+/GENOVA+HAMB+MIL+SACLAY
 CRENNELI 66 BERKELEY CONF +HOUGH, KALBFLEISCH, LAI, BACHMAN+// BNL, CCNY
 GOLDHABE 66 BERKELEY CONF G. GULDHABER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, MESON REVIEW
 KERNAN 65 PRL 15 803 +LYON+GRAMLEY // IOWA
 KERNAN+ SEE DECAY ONLY INTO NEUTRAL 4 PI IN STATE

R (1700) 30 R (1700, JPC=) I GTE 1, MAY BE 3 PEAKS
 * OMITTED FROM TABLE. SEE NOTES
 * ON MESONS FOLLOWING THIS LISTING.

30 R (1700) MASS (MEV)
 M 360 1632.0 15.0 K1 LEVRAT 66 MMS - 7-12 PI P 9/66
 M 485 1700.0 15.0 R2 LEVRAT 66 MMS - 7-12 PI P 9/66
 M 425 1748.0 15.0 R3 LEVRAT 66 MMS - 7-12 PI P 9/66
 M 75 1675. CRENNELI 66 HBC - 6.0 PI-P 10/66

30 R (1700) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 21.0 OR LESS R1 LEVRAT 66 MMS - 7-12 PI P 9/66
 W 30.0 OR LESS R2 LEVRAT 66 MMS - 7-12 PI P 9/66
 W 38.0 OR LESS R3 LEVRAT 66 MMS - 7-12 PI P 9/66
 W 75 150. CRENNELI 66 HBC - 6.0 PI-P 10/66

30 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARN/(GEV/C)**2)
 CS 125.0 30.0 FOCACCI 66 MMS .23 LTE T LTE .28 9/66

30 R1,R2,R3 BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 R1 MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS
 R1 0.37 / 0.59 / 0.04 FOCACCI 66 MMS - 10/66
 R2 R2 MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS
 R2 0.42 / 0.56 / 0.01 FOCACCI 66 MMS - 10/66
 R3 R3 MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS
 R3 0.14 / 0.80 / 0.05 FOCACCI 66 MMS - 10/66

REFERENCES FOR R(1700)
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN
 LEVRAT 66 PL 22 714 + TOLSTRUP, MAGLIC, FOCACCI, DUBAL + // CERN
 CRENNELI 66 BERKELEY CONF +HOUGH, KALBFLEISCH, LAI, BACHMAN+// BNL, CCNY

S (1930) 31 S (1930, JP= , I GTE 1) 3 CHARGED DECAY TRACKS
 31 S (1930) MASS (MEV)
 M 1929.0 14.0 CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 6/66
 M 15 1910.0 20.0 DEUTSCHMA 66 HBC + 6/66

31 S (1930) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 35.0 OR LESS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 8/66
 W 15 90.0 40.0 DEUTSCHMA 66 HBC + 6/66

31 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARN/(GEV/C)**2)
 CS 35.0 12.0 FOCACCI 66 MMS .22 LTE T LTE .36 9/66

REFERENCES FOR S(1930)
 CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 +DUBAL, FOCACCI, KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLI+/CERN+
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN
 DEUTSCHM 66 BERK.CONF.-PL +SCHULTE+STEINBERG+ // AACH+BERLIN+CERN
 POSSIBLE CONTRADICTION SINCE MMS HAS LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF DECAYS WITH 1 CHARGED TRACK, WHEREAS HBC SEES DECAY INTO PI+ PI0.

T (2195) 32 T(2200, JP= , I GTE 1) 3 CHARGED DECAY TRACKS
 32 T(2200) MASS (MEV)
 M 2195.0 15.0 CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 8/66

32 T(2200) WIDTH (MEV)
 M 13.0 OR LESS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 8/66

32 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARN/(GEV/C)**2)
 CS 29.0 10.0 FOCACCI 66 MMS .22 LTE T LTE .36 9/66

REFERENCES FOR T(2200)
 CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 +DUBAL, FOCACCI, KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLI+/CERN+
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN

U (2382) 33 U(2380, JP= , I GTE 1) 3,5 CHARGED TRACKS
 33 U(2380) MASS (MEV)
 M 2382.0 24.0 CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 8/66

33 U(2380) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 30.0 OR LESS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 8/66

33 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARN/(GEV/C)**2)
 CS 42.0 14.0 FOCACCI 66 MMS .28 LTE T LTE .36 9/66

33 U MESON BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 U- MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS
 R1 0.30 / 0.45 / 0.25 FOCACCI 66 MMS - 10/66

REFERENCES FOR U(2380)
 CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 +DUBAL, FOCACCI, KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLI+/CERN+
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN

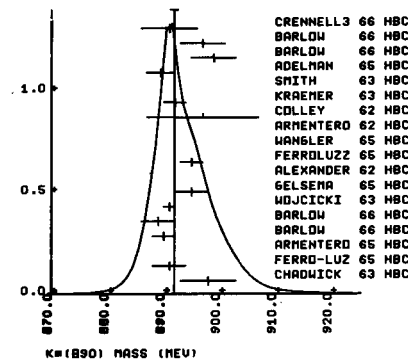
K (725) 17 KAPPA (725, JP=) I=1/2
 * COMPILED IN APPENDIX A.

K* (892) 18 K* (890, JP = 1-) I=1/2
 18 K* (890) MASS (MEV)
 M 898.0 5.0 CHADWICK 63 HBC +
 M 891.0 3.0 FERRO-LUZ 65 HBC +
 M 890.5 ARMENTERO 65 HBC +-
 M 890. 2. BARLOW 66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P 11/66
 M 889. 3. BARLOW 66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P 11/66
 M 3870 891.0 1.0 WDJCICKI 63 HBC -
 M 895.0 3.0 GELSEMA 65 HBC -

M 200 880.0 ALEXANDER 62 HBC + 0
 M 895.0 2.0 FERROLUZZ 65 HBC + 0 6/66
 M 895.0 2.0 WAGLER 65 HBC + 0 6/66
 M 885.0 ARMENTERO 62 HBC + 0
 M 70 897.0 10.0 COLLEY 62 HBC 0
 M 200 892.0 2.0 KRAEMER 63 HBC 0
 M 150 885.0 2.0 SMITH 63 HBC C
 M 889.5 2.5 ADELMAN 65 HBC 6/66
 M 899. 4. BARLOW 66 HBC 0 1.2 PBAR P 11/66
 M 897. 4. BARLOW 66 HBC 0 1.2 PBAR P 11/66
 M 160 891. 5. CRENNELI 3 66 HBC 0 6.0 PI-P 10/66
 (Ideogram below)

18 K*(0) - K*(+) MASS DIFF. (MEV)
 D 6.5 3.8 BARASH 66 HBC 0 PBAR P 11/66

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 891.894 +/- 0.705
 SCALE = 1.10 CHISQ = 13.4 CONLEV = 0.266



18 K* (890) WIDTH (MEV)					
W	46.0	8.0	CHADWICK	63 HBC +	
W	47.0	4.0	FERRU-LUZ	65 HBC +	
W	3870	46.0	WOJCICKI	63 HBC -	
W	50.0	15.0	GELSEMA	65 HBC -	
W	31.0		ARMENTERO	65 HBC +-	
W	44.	7.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	43.	9.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	53.	7.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	200	60.0	ALEXANDER	62 HBC + 0	6/66
W	51.8	3.5	FERRULUZ	65 HBC + 0	6/66
W	40.0		WANGLER	65 HBC + 0	
W	55.0		ARMENTERO	62 HBC +-0	
W	70	60.0	COLLEY	62 HBC 0	
W	200	50.0	KRAEMER	63 HBC 0	
W	150	50.0	SMITH	63 HBC 0	
W	51.0	3.0	ADELMAN	65 HBC	6/66
W	53.	13.	BARLOW	66 HBC 0 1.2 PHAR P	11/66
W	34.	8.	BARLOW	66 HBC 0 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	160	49.	CRENNELL3	66 HBC 0 6.0 PI-P	10/66

(Ideogram below)



18 K* (890) PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	K* INTO K PI		S105 B
P2	K*(890) INTO (K PI PI)		S105 85 B

18 K* (890) BRANCHING RATIOS			
R1	K*(890) INTO (K PI PI)/(K PI)		(P2)/(P1)
R1	0	0.002 OR LESS	WOJCICKI+ 63 HBC

REFERENCES FOR K*

ALSTON	61 PRL 6 300	ALSTON, ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO+LRL
ALEXANDER	62 PRL 8 447	ALEXANDER, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, G SMITH //LRL
ARMENTERO	62 CLRN CONF 295	ARMENTERO, MONTANET, D ANDLAU + ///CLRN+CDF
COLLEY	62 CERN CONF 315	D COLLEY, N GELFAND + /// COLUMBIA+RUTGERS
CHADWICK	63 PL 6 309	CHADWICK, CRENNELL, DAVIES, BETTINI+//OXF+PADU
GOLDHABER	63 ATHENS CONF 92	SULAMITH GOLDHABER //////////////// LKL
KRAEMER	63 ATHENS CONF 130	R KRAEMER L MADANSKY + /// JOHNS HOPKINS
SMITH	63 PRL 10 136	SMITH, SCHWARTZ, MILLER, KALBFLEISCH, HUF+LRL
FERRULUZ	64 PL 12 255	FERRU-LUZZI, GEORGE, HENRI, JONGE JANS+ //CLRN
WOJCICKI	64 PR 135 B 495	S WOJCICKI, M ALSTON, G KALBFLEISCH // LRL
WOJCICKI	64 PR 135 B 484	STANLEY G WOJCICKI //////////////// LRL
ADELMAN	65 ATHENS 527	STUART LEE ADELMAN // CAVENDISH
ARMENTERO	65 PL 17 170	ARMENTERO, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN + //CERN+PARIS
FERRULUZ	65 NC 36 1101	FERRU-LUZZI, GEORGE, HENRI, JONGE JANS // CLRN
FERRULUZ	65 NC 39 417	FERRU-LUZZI, GEORGE, GULDSCHMIDT-CLEK+//CLRN
GELSEMA	65 DISS. AMSTERDAM	E.S. GELSEMA (SEE ALSO PL 10 341) / AMSTERD
WANGLER	65 PR 137 B 414	WANGLER, ERWIN, WALKER //////////////// MISCUNSTN
BARLOW	66 CERN-TC66-22 -NC	BARLOW, D. ANDLAU+ /// CERN+PARIS+LIVERPOOL
CRENNELL3	66 BERKELEY CONF	*KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN+///// BNL

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS
 CHINDOSK 62 PRL 9 330 CHINDOSKY, GOLDHABER, LEE, OHALLORAN /// LRL J

K_v (1080)

19 K_v (1080)

VERY TENTATIVE EVIDENCE HAS BEEN FOUND BY DE BAERE+BUWELLES-CERN), 1966 BERKELEY CONF. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

K_c (1215)

20 K_c MESON (1215, J_P = 1) I=1/2

SEEN ONLY IN ANNIHILATIONS AT REST. NO COMPELLING EVIDENCE FOR RESONANCE OMITTED FROM TABLE.

20 K_c MASS (MEV)

M	1215.0	15.0	ARMENTERO	64 HBC
---	--------	------	-----------	--------

20 K _c WIDTH (MEV)				
W	60.0	15.0	ARMENTERO	64 HBC

20 K _c PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	K _c INTO K RHO		S10U 9
P2	K _c INTO K* PI		U185 B
P3	K _c INTO K PI PI		S115 85 B

20 K _c BRANCHING RATIOS			
R1	K _c INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL	(UNITS OF 10 ⁻²)	(P1)/TOTAL
R1	75.0	10.0	ARMENTERO 64 HBC
R2	K _c INTO (K* PI)/TOTAL	(UNITS OF 10 ⁻²)	(P2)/TOTAL
R2	25.0	10.0	ARMENTERO 64 HBC

REFERENCES FOR K_c(1215)

ARMENTERO 64 DUBNA CONF 1 577 ARMENTERO, EDWARDS, D ANDLAU +/// CERN+CDF
 ALSO DUBNA CONF 1 617 R ARMENTERO (RAPPAPURTEUR)
 SEE ALSO 66 PR 145 1095 BAKASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN // COLUMBIA

K_A (1320)

21 K_A (1320, J_P = 1) I=1/2

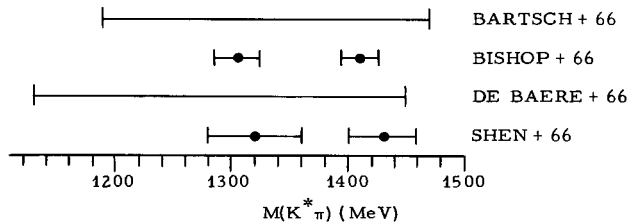
THIS BUMP PARTLY DECK EFFECT BUT BISHOP+, SHEN+ SEE EVIDENCE FOR RESONANCE

21 K_A (1320) MASS (MEV)

M	12	1320.0	25.0	ALMEIDA	65 HBC + 3-5 K+ P	8/66	
M	B	1310.0		BRITISH	65 HBC - 6. K-P TO K 2PI	10/66	
M	B			WIDTH ABOUT 300 MEV, MIXED REAL + DECK + TRIANGLE SINGULARITY		10/66	
M		50	1320.0	DE BAERE	65 HBC + 3-5 K+ P	8/66	
M	*	1330.		APPROX.	BARTSCH	66 HBC - 10.0 K- P	11/66
M		20	1305.0	10.0	BISHOP	66 HBC + 0.2-6 K+ P	8/66
M		40	1310.0		BISHOP	66 HBC K PI MUDE-SURPRISE	8/66
M		70	1320.0	10.0	SHEN	66 HBC + 4.6 K+ P	8/66

Mass of K_A(1320)

There are appreciable discrepancies between the K_{ππ} mass spectra measured in different experiments, as indicated below.



The bars show position and widths of bumps.

21 K_A (1320) WIDTH (MEV)

W	12	60.0	20.0	ALMEIDA	65 HBC +	8/66
M	*	290.		APPROX.	BARTSCH	66 HBC -
W	60	40.0	15.0		BISHOP	66 HBC +
W	70	80.0	20.0		SHEN	66 HBC +

21 K_A (1320) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	K _A INTO K*(890) PI		U18508
P2	K _A INTO K RHO		S11U09
P3	K _A INTO K OMEGA		S11U01
P4	K _A INTO K PI		S105 B
P5	K _A INTO K ETA		S10S14

21 K_A (1320) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	K _A INTO K*(890) PI AND K RHO (OVERLAPPING BANDS)			
R1	70	1.0	SHEN 66 HBC +	
R2	K _A INTO (K OMEGA)/(K*(890) PI)		(P3)/(P1)	
R2	0.1	OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC +	
R3	K _A (1320) INTO (K*(890) PI) / TOTAL		(P1)/TOTAL	
R3	C	0.24	0.09	BISHOP 66 HBC
R4	K _A (1320) INTO (K PI) / TOTAL		(P4)/TOTAL	
R4	C	0.68	0.12	BISHOP 66 HBC
R5	K _A (1350) INTO (K RHO) / TOTAL		(P2)/TOTAL	
R5	C	0.06	0.06	BISHOP 66 HBC
R6	K _A (1320) INTO (K ETA) / TOTAL		(P5)/TOTAL	
R6	C	0.0	0.030	BISHOP 66 HBC
R7	K _A (1320) INTO (K OMEGA) / TOTAL		(P3)/TOTAL	
R7	C	0.020	0.020	BISHOP 66 HBC
R8	K _A (1320) INTO (K PI) / (K*(890) PI)		(P4)/(P1)	
R8	*	0.30	OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC +
R8	*	0.21	OR LESS	DE BAERE 66 HBC

ADDITIONAL DATA ARE FORTHCOMING. SEE GOLDHABER MESON KLV-BERK.CCNF
 *FOR 1+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GOLDHABER, REVIEW BERKELEY CONF-1966

NOTE ON K OMEGA MUDE

BESIDES A WIDE PEAK IN THE (K+PI) MASS DISTRIBUTION, BARTSCH+ SEE A SIMILAR PEAK IN THE (K OMEGA) MASS. SINCE THE (K OMEGA) DECAY OF THE KV(1420) APPEARS TO BE VERY WEAK, IT IS REASONABLE TO ASSOCIATE AT LEAST PART OF THE (K OMEGA) PEAK OBSERVED BY BARTSCH+ WITH A (K OMEGA) MODE OF THE KA(1320).

REFERENCES FOR KA(1320)

ALMEIDA 65 PL 16 184	ALMEIDA, ATHERTON, BYER, DURRAN, FURSON+ / CAMBR
BRITISH 65 OXFORD CONF	BIRM, GLASGOW, IC--LONDON, MUNICH, OXFORD, RUTH
DE BAERE 65 OXFORD SUPPL. 53	+DEBAISIEUX, DUFOUR, JUNGE-JANS // CERN+BRUX
BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357	+DEUTSCHMANN, GRUTE, MURRISON+ // ABCLICIV
BISHOP 66 PRL 16 1069	+GUSHAW, ERWIN, THOMPSON, WALKER, WEINBL / WISC
DE BAERE 66 BERK. CONF. - NC	DE BAERE, DEBAISIEUX, FILIPPAS+ // BRUX+CEMN
AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY B. JUNGEJANS	
SHEN 66 PRL 17 726	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING // LRL
ALSO SHLN BERKELEY CONF	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING // LRL

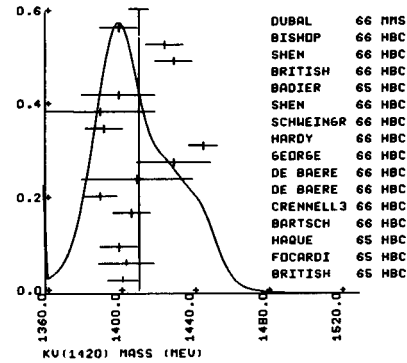
K_γ (1420)

22 KV (1420, JP =) I = 1/2
22 KV(1420) MASS (MEV)

M	1400.0	20.0	BRITISH 65 HBC	- 6. K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1402.0	8.0	BRITISH 65 HBC	- 0 3.5 K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1404.0	15.0	FOCARDI 65 HBC	- C 3. K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	21 1400.0	10.0	HAQUE 65 HBC	- 3.5 K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	40 1440.0		BARTSCH 66 HBC	- 10. K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	35 1407.0	10.0	CRENNELL 3 66 HBC	- C 0. PI-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1390.0	9.0	DE BAERE 66 HBC	+ 3.5 K+P	(KU PI+)	10/66
M	1410.0	20.0	DE BAERE 66 HBC	+ 3.5 K+P	(KU PI+)	10/66
M	1430.0	20.0	GEORGE 66 HBC	- C 5. K+P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1446.0	7.9	HARDY 66 HBC	- C 4. PI-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1392.0	10.0	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	- 0 4.1+5.5 K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1390.0	30.0	SHEN 66 HBC	+ C 4.6 K+P	(K PI)	10/66
M	1400.0	20.0	BADIER 65 HBC	- 3. K-P	(K+PI)	10/66
M	1450.0	20.0	BRITISH 65 HBC	- 6. K-P	(K+PI)	10/66
M	1430.0	10.0	BRITISH 66 HBC	- C 6. K+P	(K+PI)	10/66
M	1450.0	APPROX.	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	- 0 4.1+5.5 K-P	(K+PI)	10/66
M	1430.0	10.0	SHEN 66 HBC	+ C 4.6 K+P	(K+PI)	10/66
M	1425.0	10.0	BISHOP 66 HBC	+ 3.5 K+P	(K+PI)	10/66
M	1400.0	10.0	DUBAL 66 MMS	- 7-12 K-P	(K+PI)	10/66

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1411.05 +/- 5.16
SCALE = 1.75 CHISQ = 40.0 CONLEV = .001



22 KV(1420) WIDTH (MEV)

M	140.0	20.0	BRITISH 65 HBC	- C 3.5 K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	150.0	50.0	BRITISH 65 HBC	- 6. K-P	(K PI)	10/66
M	92.0	14.0	FOCARDI 65 HBC			
M	21 160.0	15.0	HAQUE 65 HBC			
M	35 70.0	30.0	CRENNELL 3 66 HBC	- 0 6.0 PI-P		10/66
M	100.0	25.0	DE BAERE 66 HBC	+ 3.5 K+P		10/66
M	110.0	40.0	GEORGE 66 HBC	- 0 5.0 K+P		10/66
M	61.0	24.0	HARDY 66 HBC	- 0 3.0-4.2 PI-P		9/66
M	124.0	25.0	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	- 0 4.1+5.5 K-P		9/66
M	75.0	25.0	SHEN 66 HBC	+ 4.6 K+P		8/66
M	105.0	30.0	BADIER 65 HBC			6/66
M	160.0	30.0	BRITISH 65 HBC	- 6. K-P TO K+PI		10/66
M	96.0	10.0	BISHOP 66 HBC			6/66
M	62.0	16.0	DUBAL 66 MMS	- 7-12 K-P		9/66

(Ideogram at right)

22 KV (1420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KV(1420) INTO K PI	S105 8
P2	KV(1420) INTO K+890 PI	U185 6
P3	KV(1420) INTO K RHO	S109 9
P4	KV(1420) INTO K OMEGA	S109 1
P5	KV(1420) INTO K ETA	S105 14

U22 KV(1420) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	KV(1420) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL	BADIER 65 HBC	(P1)/TOTAL	6/66
R1	0.37	0.19	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R1	0.33	0.07		
R2	KV(1420) INTO (K+890 PI) / TOTAL	BADIER 65 HBC	(P2)/TOTAL	6/66
R2	0.41	0.14	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R2	0.56	0.10		
R3	KV(1420) INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL	BADIER 65 HBC	(P3)/TOTAL	6/66
R3	0.14	0.05	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R3	0.10	0.05		

R4	KV(1420) INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL	BADIER 65 HBC	(P4)/TOTAL	6/66
R4	0.07	0.04	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R4	0.007	0.008		
R5	KV(1420) INTO (K ETA)/TOTAL	BADIER 65 HBC	(P5)/TOTAL	6/66
R5	0.02	0.02	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R5	0.017	0.020		
R6	KV(1420) INTO (K+890 PI) / (K PI)	CHUNG 65 HBC	(P2)/(P1)	8/66
R6	6	0.33	0.33	+ 0 3.9-4.2 PI-P
R6	0.56	0.11	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	- 0 4.1+5.5 K-P
R6	0.65	0.20	SHEN 66 HBC	+ C N* PRODUCED
R6	0.63	0.20	SHEN 66 HBC	+ NG N* PRODUCED
R7	KV(1420) INTO (K OMEGA) / K PI	SHEN 66 HBC	(P4)/(P1)	8/66
R7	0.08	OR LESS		
R8	KV(1420) INTO (K RHO) / (K PI)	CHUNG 65 HBC	(P3)/(P1)	8/66
R8	0.09	OR LESS	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	- 0 4.1+5.5 K-P
R8	0.35	0.20		9/66

R *FOR 2+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GLASHOW, SOLOV, PRL 15, 329(65)

REFERENCES FOR KV(1420)

BADIER 65 PL 19 612	BADIER, DEMULIN, GOLDBERG+ // EP+SACLAY+CEMAY
BRITISH 65 OXFORD CONF	BIRM, GLASGOW, IC--LONDON, MUNICH, OXFORD, RUTH
CHUNG 65 PRL 15 325	+DAHL, HARDY, HESS, JACOBS, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
FOCARDI 65 PL 16 351	FUCARDI, FINGUZZI, RANZI, SERRA+ / MUDUAGCN
HAQUE 65 PL 14 338	HAQUE, SCITITER + // // BIRM, IMP COL+JN+RUTH
BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357	+DEUTSCHMANN+GRUTE+MURRISON+ // ABCLICIV
BISHOP 66 PRL 16 1069	BISHOP, GUSHAW, ERWIN, THOMPSON+ // WISCONSIN
BRITISH 66 BERKELEY CONF.	BIRM+GLASGOW+LONDON+IC+MUNICH+OXFORD+RUTH
CRENNELL 3 66 BERKELEY CONF.	+KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARF, SCHUMANN+ // // BNL I, JP
DE BAERE 66 BERK. CONF. - NC	DE BAERE, DEBAISIEUX, FILIPPAS+ // BRUX+CEMN
DUBAL 66 BERKELEY CONF	+BAPLYR., BRICMAN, CHIKOVANI, MAGLIC+ // CERN
GEORGE 66 BERK. CONF. - NC	+GOLDSCHMIDT-CLEMMUN+HARRIS+ // CERN+BRUX
HARDY 66 UCL 16780	LYNCH, W. HARDY (THEISIS, HEKLEY) // LRL
SEE ALSO 65 PRL 14 401	HARDY, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
SCHWEINGR 66 (PREPRINT)	SCHWEINGRUBER, SIMPSON, AMAR+ // ARGONNE+K
SHEN 66 BERKELEY CONF	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING // LRL
ALSO SHEN 66 PRL 17 726	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING // LRL
ALSO 66 (PRIVATE COMMUN) GELSON, GOLDHABER	// LRL

KA (1800) 23 KA (1800, JP =) I = 1/2
NAMED L BY BARTSCH+

U23 KA (1800) MASS (MEV)

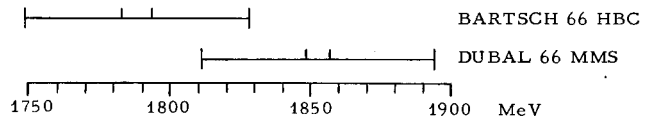
M	80 1789.0	10.0	BARTSCH 66 HBC	- 10.0 K-P	8/66
M	35 1852.0	8.0	DUBAL 66 MMS	- 12.0 K-P	8/66

U23 KA (1800) WIDTH (MEV)

M	80.0	20.0	40.0	BARTSCH 66 HBC	8/66
M	84.0	14.0		DUBAL 66 MMS	8/66

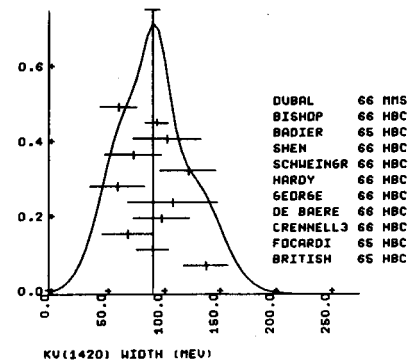
Mass and Width of KA (1800)

The results of the two experiments can be sketched as follows:



The total length of the bars is Γ ; the smaller hatch marks show the uncertainty in mass reported by the two groups. It can be seen that the central values, with the errors reported, are inconsistent ($\chi^2 = 4.9^2$), and accordingly the result of Dubal et al. has been suppressed with an * until more data are obtained, at the suggestion of Bogdan Maglic. However the sketch shows that the results are not really as inconsistent as suggested by the large value of χ^2 .

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 92.25 +/- 6.79
SCALE = 1.21 CHISQ = 14.7 CONLEV = 0.145



U23 KA (1800) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KA INTO K PI	S115 9
P2	KA INTO K RHO	S115 9
P3	KA INTO K+(1890) PI	S 9U18
P4	KA INTO K OMEGA	S11U 1
P5	KA INTO K PI PI	S115 9S 9
P6	KA INTO K+(1420) PI	S 9U22

U23 KA (1800) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	KA INTO (K PI)/TOTAL	BARTSCH+ SEE NONE(LESS THAN .05).	8/66
R2	KA INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL	BARTSCH 2 66 HBC -	10/66
R3	KA INTO (K+(1890) PI)/TOTAL	BARTSCH 2 66 HBC -	10/66
R4	KA INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL	BARTSCH+ PROBABLY SEE THIS MODE	8/66
R5	KA INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL	BARTSCH 2 66 HBC -	10/66
R6	KA INTO 1 CHARGED/13 CH.+ 5 CH.	DUBAL 66 GIVE ABOUT 0.4.	8/66
R7	KA INTO (K PI PI)/TOTAL	(P5)/TOTAL	10/66
R8	KA INTO (K+(1420) PI) / TOTAL	(P6)/TOTAL	10/66

NOTE ON KA (1800) - NEGATIVE EVIDENCE

REACTION	NUMBER OF ACCEPTED 4C EVENTS / NUMBER OF	KA (1800)
	P K-PI+PI- P KO PI-PIO N KO PI+PI- P K-OMEGA	
BARTSCH 66 10 K- P	999 / 35	425 / 35 - 40 / 10
BGLMOR 66 6 K- P	-	1150 / 0 740 / 0 -

REFERENCES FOR KA(1800)

BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357 DEUTSCHMANN, GROTE, MORRISON, + //ABCL(IC)V
 BARTSCH 66 BERKELEY CONF. BARTSCH ET AL, QUOTED BY GOLDBERGER, MESON REVIEW
 BGLMOR 66 BERKELEY CONF. BRIN+GLASSON+LONDONI', +MUNICH+OXFORD+RUTH
 DUBAL 66 BERKELEY CONF. +BAKEYRE, BRICHMAN, CHIKOVANI, MAGLIC+ // CERN

K* (1175) 24 K* 3/2 (1175, JP=) I = 3/2

EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE.
 FOR COMPILATIONS + NEG. EVIDENCE, SEE ROSENFELD, OXFORD 1965 SUPPL.,
 BISHOP 66 SEES SLIGHT EVIDENCE FOR I=3/2.

24 K* 3/2 (1175) MASS (MEV)

M	23 1175.0	WANGLER	64 HBC	
M	15 1160.0	MILLER	65 HBC	PURDUE
M	1180.0	BISHOP	66 HBC	SUGGEST I=3/2 6/66

24 K* 3/2 (1175) WIDTH (MEV)

W	23 25.0	DR LESS	WANGLER	64 HBC	
W	15 35.0	10.0	MILLER	65 HBC	PURDUE
W	50.0		BISHOP	66 HBC	6/66

REFERENCES FOR K*3/2(1175)

WANGLER 64 PL 9 71 T P WANGLER, A R ERWIN, W D WALKER //WISCONSIN
 MILLER 65 PL 15 74 MILLER, KOVACS, MCILWAIN, PALFREY +// PURDUE
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58 A H ROSENFELD //LRL--RVUE
 BISHOP 66 PRL 16 1069 FOR SLIGHT EVID. FOR K*(1175) WITH I = 3/2 SEE BISHOP 66
 +GOSHAW, ERWIN, THOMPSON, WALKER, WEINBL//WISC I

K* (1270) 25 K* 1/2(1270, JP=) I =

EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE.
 FOR COMPILATIONS + NEG. EVIDENCE, SEE ROSENFELD, OXFORD 1965 SUPPL., AND G. GOLDBERGER, BERKELEY CONF., 1966.

25 K*(1270) MASS (MEV)

M	1270.0	20.0	I=3/2	BOCK	64 HBC	
M	1270.0	I = 1/2		DE BAERE	66 HBC	3.5-5 K* P 10/66
M	1280.0	I = 1/2		SHEN	66 HBC	+0 4.6 K* P TO 3PI 10/66

25 K*(1270) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	30.0	I=3/2	BOCK	64 HBC	
W	200.0	I = 1/2		DE BAERE	66 HBC	3.5-5 K* P 10/66
W	100.0	20.0	I = 1/2	SHEN	66 HBC	+0 4.6 K* P TO 3PI 10/66

25 K*(1270) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	K*(1270) INTO K PI	S115 9
P2	K*(1270) INTO K+(890) PI	U185 9
P3	K*(1270) INTO K RHO	S11U 9

25 K*(1270) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	K*(1270) INTO (K PI) / (K+(890) PI)	(P1)/(P2)	
R1	0.8	DR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC 10/66

REFERENCES FOR K*(1270)

BOCK 64 PL 12 65 BOCK, FRENCH, KINSON, BADIER+//CERN+PAK+ LOND
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58 A H ROSENFELD //LRL--RVUE
 GOLDBERGER 66 BERKELEY CONF G. GOLDBERGER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, MESON REVIEW
 DE BAERE 66 BERKELEY CONF DE BAERE, DEBAISIEUX, DUFOUR+//BRUXELLES+CERN
 SHEN 66 BERKELEY CONF +BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDBERGER, TRILLING // LRL

DATA ON BARYON RESONANCES

CODE EVENTS QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECN SIGN COMMENTS DATE PUNCHED
 ABOVE BACKGROUND

N ANY SYMBGL IN COLUMN 8 INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY AVERAGING PROGRAMS

N (1400)

61 N=1/2(1400, JP=1/2+) I=1/2 P11

WHETHER THE BUMP NEAR 1400 MEV SEEN IN INELASTIC PP SCATTERING IS A RESONANCE OR A KINEMATIC EFFECT IS A SUBJECT OF DEBATE. SEE GELLERT 66 FOR THE VIEW THAT IT IS A KINEMATIC EFFECT -- SEE ALMEIDA 66 FOR THE OPPOSITE VIEW. WE LIST BUT STAR RESULTS OF PP SCATTERING EXPERIMENTS. PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES APPEAR TO GIVE BETTER EVIDENCE FOR A RESONANCE IN THIS REGION. HOWEVER THAT DOESNT END THE PROBLEM. THE RESONANT ENERGY IS PROBABLY NOT WHERE THE P11 AMPLITUDE BECOMES PURE IMAGINARY BUT RATHER SOMEWHAT LOWER WHERE THE AMPLITUDE VARIES MOST RAPIDLY. SEE THE NOTE ON THE N=1/2(1400) FOLLOWING THE LISTINGS. (THE AUTHORS OF THE PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NUMBERS WE DEDUCE FROM THEIR WORK.)

61 N=1/2(1400) MASS (MEV)

M	1400.0	APPROX	COCCONI	64 CNTR +	PP 3.6-12 BEV/C	
M	1425.0	APPROX	ADELMAN	64 HBC +	K-P 1.45 BEV/C	7/66
M	1430.0	APPROX	ANKENBRAN	65 CNTR +	PP 7.1 BEV/C	7/66
M	1400.0	APPROX	BELLETTIN	65 SPRK +	PP D 10-26 BEV/C	7/66
M	1405.0	15.0	ANDERSON	66 SPRK +	PP 6-30 BEV/C	9/66
M	1410.0	15.0	BLAIR	66 CNTR +	PP 2.8-7.9 BEV/C	9/66
M	1430.0		ALMEIDA	66 HBC +	PP 2PI 10 BEV/C	9/66
M	1380.0		ROPER	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	1400.0		BAREYRE	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	1370.0		BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	1471.0		LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
N						

61 N=1/2(1400) WIDTH (MEV)

W	200.0	APPROX	BELLETTIN	65 SPRK +		7/66
W	180.0	50.0	ANDERSON	66 SPRK +		9/66
W	125.0	20.0	BLAIR	66 CNTR +		9/66
W	210.0		BAREYRE	65 RVUE		7/66
W	204.0		LOVELACE	66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS	9/66

61 N=1/2(1400) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N=1/2(1400) INTO PI N	S 8516
P2	N=1/2(1400) INTO N SIGMA (SIGMA MESON)	S16U 7
P3	N=1/2(1400) INTO N+3/2(1236) PI	UB15 8

61 N=1/2(1400) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N=1/2(1400) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL	
R1	0.7		
R1	0.60	BAREYRE	65 RVUE 7/66
R2	N=1/2(1400) INTO (N SIGMA)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL	
R2		LOVELACE	66 RVUE 9/66
R2		DOMINANT INEL DECAY	

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1400)

COCCONI 64 PL 8 134 +LILLETHUN, SCANLON, STAHLBRANDT, + //CERN
 ADELMAN 64 PRL 13 555 S L ADELMAN //CAMBRIDGE (CERN)
 ANKENBRA 65 NC 35 1052 ANKENBRANDT, CLYDE, CORK, KEEFE, KERTH, + //LRL
 BELLETTI 65 PL 18 167 BELLETTI IN, COCCONI, DIDDENS, + //CERN
 ANDERSON 66 PRL 16 959 +BLESER, COLLINS, FUJII, + //BNL, CARNEGIE
 BLAIR 66 PRL 17 789 +TAYLOR, CHARMAN, +//HARWELL, QUEENMARY, RTHFD
 GELLERT 66 PRL 17 884 +SMITF, MOJICIKI, COLTON, SCHLEIN, +//LRL, UCLA
 ALMEIDA 66 BERKELEY CONF +RUSHBROOKE, + //CAVENDISH, HAMBURG
 ROPER 65 PR 138 B190 LD ROPER, RM WRIGHT, BT FELD //LRL-LVWR, MIT IJP
 BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 +BRICHMAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 B1566 +ODDUNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BAREYRE 64 PL 8 137 +BRICHMAN, WALLADAS, VILLET, + //SACLAY, CAFN IJ
 ADELMAN 65 PRL 14 1043 S L ADELMAN //CAMBRIDGE (CERN)
 DALITZ 65 PL 14 159 R H DALITZ, R G MOORHOUSE //OXF, RTHFD
 -- DALITZ 65 REVIEWS EARLY PHASE-SHIFT-ANALYSIS RESULTS (AND DISCUSSES WHETHER THEY IN FACT REQUIRE THE EXISTENCE OF A RESONANCE).
 FRIDMAN 66 PL 23 386 +MAURER, MICHALON, + //STRASBOURG, HEIDEL
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

N (1518) 62 N=1/2(1518), JP=3/2-1 I=1/2 D13

WE LIST MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES ALONE. THE PROXIMITY OF THE P11 AND S11 STATES MAKES THE DETERMINATION OF THE D13 PARAMETERS FROM LESS SOPHISTICATED METHODS (SUCH AS BUMPS IN TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS OR INVARIANT PASSES) SUBJECT TO ERROR. FOR REFERENCE TO SUCH EARLIER DETERMINATIONS, SEE THE LAST EDITION (IMP 37, 633, 1965).

Table with 4 columns: M, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include RUPER, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: W, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO PI N, INTO N=3/2(1236) PI, INTO N PI P1, INTO NEUTRON PI+, and INTO PRUTON PI+ P1-.

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, R3, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

EXPERIMENTS DISAGREE ABOUT WHETHER THE N PI P1 MODE IS MAINLY N=3/2(1236) PI. IN ANY CASE THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE INELASTIC BRANCHING RATIOS ARE MODEL DEPENDENT AND OUGHT NOT BE TAKEN AS MORE THAN QUALITATIVE INDICATIONS OF TRUTH. ONLY OLSSON 66 AND KIRZ 66 DEFINITELY ASSOCIATED THE OBSERVED EFFECT WITH THE D13 WAVE.

Table with 4 columns: R2, R3, R4, R5, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO (N=3/2(1236) PI)/TOTAL, INTO (N PI P1), INTO (N PI P1), INTO (NEUTRON PI+), and INTO (NEUTRON PI+).

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1518)

List of references for N=1/2(1518) including RUPER, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, OLSSON, ALLES-BC, LOVELACE, ALEXANDE, and KIRZ.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS. SEE LAST EDITION (IMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLY REFERENCES.

List of references for N=1/2(1518) including KIRZ, CROUCH, DERADO, MERLC, and DONNACHI.

N (1570) 63 N=1/2(1570), JP=1/2-1 I=1/2 S11

SEE NOTE IN MAIN TEXT ON S-WAVE BUMPS NEAR THRESHOLD.

Table with 4 columns: M, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include HENDRY, MICHAEL, UCHIYAMA, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: W, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include HENDRY, MICHAEL, UCHIYAMA, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO PI N, INTO N ETA, and INTO N PI P1.

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, R3, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, HENDRY, MICHAEL, UCHIYAMA, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: R2, R3, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL, INTO (N PI P1)/TOTAL, and INTO (N PI P1)/TOTAL.

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1570)

List of references for N=1/2(1570) including HENDRY, MICHAEL, UCHIYAMA, and LOVELACE.

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1570)

List of references for N=1/2(1570) including HENDRY, BAREYRE, MICHAEL, UCHIYAMA, and LOVELACE.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

List of references for N=1/2(1570) including BULCS, RICHARDS, BRANDSEN, BACCI, and DONNACHI.

N (1670) 64 N=1/2(1670), JP=5/2-1 I=1/2 D15

UNTANGLED FROM THE 1688 MEV BUMP BY DUKE 65 AND PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES. SEE THE NOTE ON THE N=1/2(1688).

Table with 4 columns: M, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include DUKE, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: W, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include DUKE, BAREYRE, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO PI N, INTO N ETA, INTO LAMBDA K, and INTO N=3/2(1236) PI.

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, R3, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, DUKE, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

SEE NOTE PRECEDING THE N=1/2(1688) INELASTIC DECAY MODE MEASUREMENTS.

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1670)

List of references for N=1/2(1670) including DUKE, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

List of references for N=1/2(1670) including DONNACHI, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

N (1688) 65 N=1/2(1688), JP=5/2+1 I=1/2 F15

WE LIST MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES ALONE. THE PROXIMITY OF THE U15 AND S11 STATES MAKES THE DETERMINATION OF THE F15 PARAMETERS FROM LESS SOPHISTICATED METHODS (SUCH AS BUMPS IN TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS) SUBJECT TO SERIOUS ERROR. FOR REFERENCE TO SUCH EARLY DETERMINATIONS, SEE THE LAST EDITION (IMP 37, 633, 1965).

Table with 4 columns: M, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include DUKE, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: W, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include DUKE, BAREYRE, and LOVELACE.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO PI N, INTO N ETA, INTO LAMBDA K, INTO N PI P1, INTO NEUTRON PI+, INTO PRUTON PI+ P1-, and INTO N=3/2(1236)+ P1-.

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, R3, Energy (MeV), Author, and Reference. Rows include INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, DUKE, BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, and LOVELACE.

WE LIST MEASUREMENTS OF THE INELASTIC DECAY MODES OF THE 1688 MEV BUMP. SUCH MEASUREMENTS HAVE NOT UNTANGLED THE D15 AND F15 (AND POSSIBLY S11) COMPONENTS. IT IS CLEAR THAT BOTH D15 AND F15 DECAY INTO N PI P1. THERE IS SOME DISAGREEMENT ABOUT WHETHER THIS IS DOMINATED BY N=3/2(1236) PI. IN ANY CASE THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE BRANCHING RATIO TO THIS FINAL STATE ARE MODEL DEPENDENT AND OUGHT NOT BE TAKEN AS MORE THAN QUALITATIVE INDICATIONS OF TRUTH.

R2	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (N ETA)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL	
R2	0.025	OR LESS	KRAEMER 64 DBC + PI+0 1.23 BEV/C	9/66
R2	0.042	OR LESS (95PC CL)	A-BORELLI 66 HBC + PRAR P 5.7 BEV/C	9/66
R3	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (N ETA)/(PI N)	(P2)/(PI1)	
R3	0.027	OR LESS	HEUSCH 66 RVUE + PIC, ETA PHOTO	9/66
R4	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL	
R4	0.013	OR LESS (95PC CL)	A-BORELLI 66 HBC +	9/66
R5	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (N PI)/(N PI PI)	(PI1)/(PI5)	
R5	1.25	OR LESS (95PC CL)	A-BORELLI 66 HBC +	9/66
R6	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (N=3/2(1236) PI1)/(N PI PI)	(P4)/(P5)	
R6		NO EVIDENCE	A-BORELLI 66 HBC +	9/66
R7	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (NEUTRON PI+)/(P PI+ P1-)	(P6)/(P7)	
R7	0.67	0.04	ALEXANDER 66 HBC + PP 5.5 BEV/C	9/66
R8	N=1/2(1688)	INTU (N=(1236)++ P1-)/(P PI+ P1-)	(P8)/(P7)	
R8	0.7	0.3	ALEXANDER 66 HBC +	9/66
R8	1.0	0.3	ALMEIDA 66 HBC + PP 10 BEV/C	9/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1688)

KRAEMER	64	PR 136	R476	+MACANSKY, + //J HOPKINS, WESTERN, KUDDSTUCK I
DUKE	65	PL 15	468	+JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, PRENTICE, + //RTHFD, UXF IJP
BARREYRE	65	PL 18	342	+ BRICMAN, STIRLING, WILLET //SACLAY IJP
BRANDSEA	65	PL 19	420	+ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
LOVELACE	66	BERKELEY CONF		C LOVELACE //CERN IJP
HEUSCH	66	PR 17	1019	C A HEUSCH, C Y PRESCOTT, R F DASHEN //CIT
ALLES-BC	66	NC (SUBMITTED)		ALLES-BURELLI, FRENCH, FRISK, MICHEJDA //CERN
ALMEIDA	66	BERKELEY CONF		+RUSHBROOKE, + //CAVNDISH, DEYSICERN
ALFAXDE	66	BERKELEY CONF		ALEXANDER, BENARY, CZAPEK, + //WIZMANNICERN

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS. SEE LAST EDITION (IMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLY REFERENCES.

CROUCH	65	DESY CONF II 21	+ //BROWN, CEA, HARVARD, MIT, PADOVA, WEIZMANN
DERADU	65	ATHENS CONF 244	+KENNEY, LAMSA, + //NOTRE DAME, KENTUCKY
MERLC	66	P RCY SOC 289 489	J P MERLU, G VALLADAS //SACLAY
DDNACHIE	66	BERKELEY CONF	DDNACHIE, KRISOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP

N (1700)

66 N=1/2(1700), JP=1/2-1 I=1/2 S11
EXISTENCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. SEE LOVELACE 66.

M	1695.0	BRANDSEN 65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	1700.0	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	FITS BARREYRE S11	7/66
W	240.0	MICHAEL 66 RVUE		7/66
P1	N=1/2(1700)	INTU PI N	S 8516	
P2	N=1/2(1700)	INTU N ETA	S17514	
P3	N=1/2(1700)	INTU LAMBDA K	S18511	
R1	N=1/2(1700)	INTU (PI N)/TOTAL	(PI1)/TOTAL	
R1	1.0	APPRX MICHAEL 66 RVUE		7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1700)

BARREYRE	65	PL 18	342	+ BRICMAN, STIRLING, WILLET //SACLAY IJP
BRANDSEA	65	PL 19	420	+ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
MICHAEL	66	PL 21	93	C MICHAEL //OXF
LOVELACE	66	BERKELEY CONF		C LOVELACE //CERN

N (2190)

71 N=1/2(2190), JP=7/2-1 I=1/2

M	2190.0	DIDDENS 63 CNTR	PI+- P TGTAL	
M	2210.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	
M	2190.0	YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR	PI- P DSIG + PCL	7/66
W	200.0	DIDDENS 63 CNTR		7/66
W	200.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE		7/66
W	220.0	YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR		7/66
P1	N=1/2(2190)	INTU PI N	S 8516	
P2	N=1/2(2190)	INTU LAMBDA K	S18511	
R1	N=1/2(2190)	INTU (PI N)/TOTAL	(PI1)/TOTAL	
R1	0.3	APPRX DIDDENS 63 CNTR		7/66
R1	0.3	APPRX YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR		7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(2190)

DIDDENS	63	PL 10	262	+JENKINS, KYCIA, RILEY //BNL I
HOHLER	64	PL 12	149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
YOKOSAWA	66	PL 16	714	+SUKA, HILL, ESTERLING, BOUTH //ARG, GHT JP

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CARRCLL	66	PL 16	288	+CURRETT, DAMERELL, MIDDLEPAS, + //RTHFD, UXF J-L
KORMANYC	66	PL 16	709	KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + //MICH, ARG P
BARGER	66	PL 16	913	V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

N (2650)

72 N=1/2(2650), JP=11/2-1 I=1/2

FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE AFTER LISTINGS.

M	2700.0	ALVAREZ 64 CNTR	PI PHOTOPROD	
M	2600.0	WAHLIG 64 SPRK C	PI-P CH EX	
M	2660.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	
M	2649.0	CITRON 66 CNTR	PI+- P TGTAL	7/66
W	100.0	ALVAREZ 64 CNTR		7/66
W	200.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE		7/66
W	360.0	CITRON 66 CNTR		7/66
P1	N=1/2(2650)	INTU PI N	S 8516	
P2	N=1/2(2650)	INTU LAMBDA K	S18511	
R1	N=1/2(2650)	INTU (PI N)/TOTAL	(PI1)/TOTAL	
R1	0.0703	0.0045	CITRON 66 CNTR	7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(2650)

ALVAREZ	64	PL 12	710	+BAR-YAM, KERN, LUCKEY, OSBORNE, + //MIT, CEA
WAHLIG	64	PL 13	103	+MANNELLI, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, + //MIT
HOHLER	64	PL 12	149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
CITRON	66	PL 14	1101	+GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEUNIC, PHILLIPS, + //BNL I
BARGER	66	PL 16	913	V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

N (3030)

73 N=1/2(3030), JP=15/2-1 I=1/2

EVIDENCE FOR EXISTENCE NOT COMPLETELY CONCLUSIVE. FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE FOLLOWING LISTINGS.

M	3080.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	7/66
M	3030.0	CITRON 66 CNTR	PI+- P TGTAL	7/66
W	400.0	CITRON 66 CNTR		7/66
P1	N=1/2(3030)	INTU PI N	S 8516	
R1	N=1/2(3030)	INTU (PI N)/TOTAL	(PI1)/TOTAL	
R1	0.0070	CITRON 66 CNTR	ASSUMING J=15/2	7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(3030)

HOHLER	64	PL 12	149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
CITRON	66	PL 14	1101	+GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEUNIC, PHILLIPS, + //BNL I
BARGER	66	PL 16	913	V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

Np (3245)

74 N=1/2(3245), JP=

EXISTENCE ONLY TENTATIVE. I-SPIN NOT DETERMINED BUT NARROW WIDTH PRECLUDES IDENTIFICATION WITH N=3/2(3230). OMITTED FROM TABLE.

M	3245.0	10.0	KORMANYOS 66 CNTR	PI-P EL AT 180 D	7/66
W	35.0	OR LESS	KORMANYOS 66 CNTR		7/66
P1	N=1/2(3245)	INTU PI N	S 8516		

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(3245)

KORMANYC	66	PL 16	709	KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + //MICH, ARG
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N (3695)

75 N=1/2(3695), JP= I=1/2

EVIDENCE PRELIMINARY AND NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

M	3694.0	7.0	BARTKE 66 HBC +	PI+P 8 PRONGS	9/66
W	46.0	23.0	BARTKE 66 HBC +		9/66
P1	N=1/2(3695)	INTU PI N	S 8516		

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(3695)

BARTKE	66	BERKELEY CONF	+CZYZEWSKI, DANYSZ, ESKREYS, + //KRAKOWICERN I
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Δ (1236)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and partial decay modes. Includes entries for RUPER, OLSSON, FERRO-LUZ, GIDAL, DEANS, and OLSSON.

81 N*(0) - N*(++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
REUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.

81 N*(-) - N*(++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
GIDAL 66 DBC

Table with columns for width (MEV) and partial decay modes. Includes entries for OLSSON, FERRO-LUZ, GIDAL, DEANS, and OLSSON.

81 N*3/2(1236) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N*3/2(1236) INTO PI N S 8516

REFERENCES -- N*3/2(1236)

Table of references for N*3/2(1236) including OLSSON, FERRO-LUZ, RUPER, GIDAL, DEANS, M G OLSSON, FERMI-LUZZI, GEORGE, L D ROPER, K M WRIGHT, G GIDAL, A KERNAN, S KIM, S R DEANS, W G HOLLADAY.

FOR EXTENSIVE REFERENCES TO DATA AND PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES TILL 1965, SEE ROPER 65, ESPECIALLY APPENDIX II.

Δ (1670)

82 N*3/2(1670, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 S31
82 N*3/2(1670) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and partial decay modes. Includes entries for DEVLIN, BAREYRE, LOVELACE.

82 N*3/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)
82 N*3/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
82 N*3/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for partial decay modes and branching ratios. Includes entries for DEVLIN, BAREYRE, LOVELACE.

REFERENCES -- N*3/2(1670)

Table of references for N*3/2(1670) including DEVLIN, BAREYRE, LOVELACE, T J DEVLIN, J SOLOMON, G BERTSCH, B KRICMAN, STIRLING, WILLET, C LOVELACE.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

Table of references for N*3/2(1670) including CARRUTHE, DEVLIN, HELLAND, DONNACHI, DONNACHI.

Δ (1920)

83 N*3/2(1920, JP=7/2+) I=3/2
83 N*3/2(1920) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and partial decay modes. Includes entries for COOL, HRISSON, LAYSUN, HOHLER, DEVLIN, DUKE, YOKOSAWA, LOVELACE.

83 N*3/2(1920) WIDTH (MEV)
83 N*3/2(1920) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for partial decay modes and branching ratios. Includes entries for COOL, HRISSON, LAYSUN, HOHLER, DEVLIN, DUKE, YOKOSAWA, LOVELACE.

83 N*3/2(1920) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for branching ratios. Includes entries for COOL, HRISSON, LAYSUN, HOHLER, DEVLIN, DUKE, YOKOSAWA, LOVELACE.

R2 N*3/2(1920) INTO (SIGMA K) HOLLADAY 65 RVUE (P2)/TOTAL P1+P DATA 11/66
R3 N*3/2(1920) INTO (N*3/2(1236) PI)/TOTAL (P3)/TOTAL 9/66

REFERENCES -- N*3/2(1920)

Table of references for N*3/2(1920) including COOL, BRISSON, LAYSUN, HOHLER, HOHLER, DEVLIN, DUKE, HOLLADAY, YOKOSAWA, LOVELACE.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

Table of references for N*3/2(1920) including HELLAND, AUWIL, DONNACHI, DONNACHI.

Δ (2420)

84 N*3/2(2420, JP=11/2+) I=3/2
FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARKER 66 AND NOTE AFTER LISTINGS.

84 N*3/2(2420) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and partial decay modes. Includes entries for DIDDENS, ALVAREZ, HOHLER, CITRON.

84 N*3/2(2420) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV) and partial decay modes. Includes entries for DIDDENS, HOHLER, CITRON.

84 N*3/2(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for partial decay modes and branching ratios. Includes entries for DIDDENS, HOHLER, CITRON.

REFERENCES -- N*3/2(2420)

Table of references for N*3/2(2420) including DIDDENS, ALVAREZ, WAHLIG, HOHLER, CITRON, BARGER.

Δ (2850)

85 N*3/2(2850, JP=15/2+) I=3/2
FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARKER 66 AND NOTE AFTER LISTINGS.

85 N*3/2(2850) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and partial decay modes. Includes entries for WAHLIG, HOHLER, CITRON, BARBADIN.

85 N*3/2(2850) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV) and partial decay modes. Includes entries for WAHLIG, HOHLER, CITRON, BARBADIN.

85 N*3/2(2850) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for partial decay modes and branching ratios. Includes entries for WAHLIG, HOHLER, CITRON, BARBADIN.

REFERENCES -- N*3/2(2850)

Table of references for N*3/2(2850) including WAHLIG, HOHLER, CITRON, BARBADIN, BARGER.

Δ (3230)

86 N*3/2(3230, JP=19/2+) I=3/2
EVIDENCE FOR EXISTENCE NOT COMPLETELY CONCLUSIVE. FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARKER 66 AND NOTE FOLLOWING LISTINGS.

86 N*3/2(3230) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and partial decay modes. Includes entries for CITRON.

86 N*3/2(3230) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV) and partial decay modes. Includes entries for CITRON.

86 N*3/2(3230) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for partial decay modes and branching ratios. Includes entries for CITRON.

86 N*3/2(3230) BRANCHING RATIOS
RL N*3/2(3230) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (PI1)/TOTAL
RL 0.0063 CITRON 66 CNTR ASSUMING J=19/2 7/66

REFERENCES -- N*3/2(3230)

CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH,KYCIA,LEONTIC,PHILLIPS, + //BNL I
BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

N*5/2 (1560) 91 N*5/2(1560, JP=) I=5/2

PROBABLE KINEMATIC EFFECT. SEE DASH 66, CONTE 66, AND ALEXANDER 66. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

91 N*5/2(1560) MASS (MEV)
M 1560.0 20.0 GOLDHABER 64 HBC +++3.65 BEV/C PI+ P 7/66
M 1570.0 ALEXANDER 66 HBC +++PP 4PI 5.5 BEV/C 9/66

91 N*5/2(1560) WIDTH (MEV)
W 220.0 20.0 GOLDHABER 64 HBC +++ 7/66
W 140.0 ALEXANDER 66 HBC +++ 9/66

91 N*5/2(1560) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI N*5/2(1560) INTO N PI P1 S165 8S B
P2 N*5/2(1560) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI L815 8

REFERENCES -- N*5/2(1560)

GOLDHABER 64 OUBNA CONF I 480 G+S GOLDHABER, O'HALLORAN, SHEY //LRL (BNL) I
DASH 65 LRL UC10-2752 J DASH, G GOLDHABER, J SWINHART //LRL
CONTE 66 BERKELEY CONF +CAMERL, RATTI, RUSSO, + //GENOVA, MLLANG, UXF
ALEXANDER 66 BERKELEY CONF ALEXANDER, BENARY, CZAPEK, + //WITZMANN (CERN)

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

ALEXANDER 65 PRL 15 207 ALEXANDER, BENARY, REUTER, + //WITZMANN (CERN) I
-- REPLACED BY ALEXANDER 66.

Z0 (1865) 96 Z*0(1865, JP=) I=C

IT IS NOT ESTABLISHED THAT THIS EFFECT IS A RESONANCE. HOWEVER IF SUCH A LARGE EFFECT APPEARED IN A PI N OR KBAR N CHANNEL IT WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE TAKEN AS A RESONANCE. WE INCLUDE IT IN THE TABLE UNTIL A PLAUSIBLE ALTERNATE INTERPRETATION IS PUT FORTH.

96 Z*0(1865) MASS (MEV)
M 1863.0 COOL 66 CNTR + K+P, D CTAL 7/66

96 Z*0(1865) WIDTH (MEV)
W 150.0 COOL 66 CNTR + 7/66

96 Z*0(1865) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Z*0(1865) INTO K N S1CS17
P2 Z*0(1865) INTO K*(892) N L81516

96 Z*0(1865) BRANCHING RATIOS
RL Z*0(1865) INTO (K N)/TOTAL (PI1)/TOTAL
RL 0.55 COOL 66 CNTR + IF J=1/2 7/66

REFERENCES -- Z*0(1865)

COOL 66 PRL 17 102 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, //BNL I

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BLAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +BOWLER, BROWN, G+S GOLDHABER, HIRATA, + //LRL
-- PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATING THAT INELASTIC CHANNELS ARE NOT AS DOMINANT AS IN THE I=1 EFFECT (SEE THE Z*(1510) BELOW).

Z1 (1910) 97 Z*1(1910, JP=) I=1

ESSENTIALLY ALL THE EFFECT IS DUE TO A BUMP IN THE KN* CHANNEL NEAR ITS THRESHOLD. ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS IN THIS CHANNEL INDICATE THE PREDOMINANCE OF THE P3/2 STATE IN THE KN* (AND THUS ALSO IN THE K N) SYSTEM. HOWEVER IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND THIS CHANNEL WITHOUT INVOKING RESONANT BEHAVIOR -- SEE BLAND 66. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

97 Z*1(1910) MASS (MEV)
M 1910.0 20.0 COOL 66 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL 7/66

97 Z*1(1910) WIDTH (MEV)
W 180.0 COOL 66 CNTR ++ 7/66

97 Z*1(1910) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Z*1(1910) INTO K N S1CS16
P2 Z*1(1910) INTO N*3/2(1236) K L81510

97 Z*1(1910) BRANCHING RATIOS
RL Z*1(1910) INTO (K N)/TOTAL (PI1)/TOTAL
RL 0.31 COOL 66 CNTR ++ IF J=1/2 7/66

REFERENCES -- Z*1(1910)

COOL 66 PRL 17 102 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, //BNL I
BLAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +BOWLER, BROWN, G+S GOLDHABER, KADYK, + //LRL I

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

LEA 66 PL 23 380 LEA, MARTIN, DADES //COPENHAGEN, NORDITA
PRELIMINARY PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS. THE ONLY WAVE WITH POSITIVE AND INCREASING PHASE IS THE P1/2.

A (1405) 37 Y*0(1405, JP=1/2-) I=C

THIS RESONANCE CAN BE IDENTIFIED WITH THE VIRTUAL BOUND STATE IN THE KBAR-N SYSTEM DEDUCED FROM THE I=0 SCATTERING LENGTH DETERMINED FROM LOW ENERGY K-P INTERACTIONS. THE DIFFICULTIES IN EXTRAPOLATING FROM THE PHYSICAL REGION TO THE RESONANCE LOCATION ARE DISCUSSED BY DALITZ 66. THE PARAMETERS ARISING FROM ZERO-EFFECTIVE-RANGE FITS ARE MODEL DEPENDENT AND SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS SERIOUSLY AS THE SMALL QUOTED ERRORS SUGGEST. SEE THE NOTE IN THE MAIN TEXT ON S-WAVE BUMPS NEAR THRESHOLD.

37 Y*0(1405) MASS (MEV)
M 1405.0 ALSTON 61 HBC K-P 1.15 BEV/C
M 1410.0 ALEXANDER 62 HBC PI-P 2.1 BEV/C
M 1405.0 ALSTON 62 HBC K-P 1.2-1.5 BEV/C
M 1400.0 24.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC PBAR P 3-4 BEV/C 7/66
M * 1382.0 8.0 ENGLER 65 HBC PI-P, PI+D 1.6B 7/66
M 1410.7 1.0 KIM 65 HBC 0-EFF-RANGE FIT 7/66
M N 1409.6 1.7 SAKITT 65 HBC 0-EFF-RANGE FIT 7/66
M N DATA CF SAKITT ARE USED IN FIT BY KITTEL.
M 1407.5 1.2 KITTEL 66 HBC 0-EFF-RANGE FIT 7/66

37 Y*0(1405) WIDTH (MEV)
W 20.0 ALSTON 61 HBC 7/66
W 35.0 5.0 ALEXANDER 62 HBC
W 50.0 ALSTON 62 HBC
W 60.0 20.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 7/66
W * 89.0 20.0 ENGLER 65 HBC 7/66
W 37.0 3.2 KIM 65 HBC 7/66
W N 28.2 4.1 SAKITT 65 HBC 7/66
W N DATA CF SAKITT ARE USED IN FIT BY KITTEL.
W 34.1 4.1 KITTEL 66 HBC 7/66

37 Y*0(1405) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Y*0(1405) INTO SIGMA PI S2CS 8

REFERENCES -- Y*0(1405)

ALSTON 61 PRL 6 628 +ALVAREZ, EBLKARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, + //LRL I
ALEXANDER 62 PRL 8 447 ALEXANDER, KALHLEISCH, MILLER, SMITH //LRL I
ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311 +ALVAREZ, FERRO-LUZZI, ROSENFELD, + //LRL I
MUSGRAVE 65 35 735 +PELMEZAS, //BIRMINGHAM, CERN, EP, IMPCOL, SACLAY
ENGLER 65 PRL 15 224 +FISZ, KAEMER, MELTZER, WESTGARD, //CRNG, BNL I J
KIM 65 PRL 14 29 J K KIM //COLUMBIA I J P
SAKITT 65 PR 139 8719 +DAY, GLASSER, SEEMAN, FRIEDMAN, + //MD, LRL I J P
KITTEL 66 PL 21 349 W KITTEL, G OETTER, I WACKER //VIENNA I J P
DALITZ 66 PREPRINT DALITZ, WONG, RAJASEKARAN //OXFORD, BUNMAY

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

ABRAMS 65 PR 139 P454 G S ABRAMS, B SCHI-ZORN //MD I J P
KADYK 66 PRL 17 599 +BREN, G+S GOLDHABER, TRILLING //LRL I J P
DONALD 66 PL 22 711 +EDWARDS, LYS, NISAR, MOORE //LIVERPOOL
-- ABRAMS 65, KADYK 66, AND DONALD 66 SUPPORT THOSE EFFECTIVE-RANGE-FIT SOLUTIONS GIVING AN I=0 S1/2 RESONANCE.

A (1520) 38 Y*0(1520, JP=3/2-) I=C

38 Y*0(1520) MASS (MEV)
M 1519.4 2.0 WATSON 63 HBC K-P ALL CHANNELS
M 145 1517.2 3.0 GALTIERI 63 HBC K-D 1.51 BEV/C //LRL I
M 29 1520.0 4.0 ALMEIDA 64 HBC K-P 1.45 BEV/C
M 1511.0 15.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC PBAR P 3-4 BEV/C 7/66

38 Y*0(1520) WIDTH (MEV)
W 16.4 2.0 WATSON 63 HBC
W 19.0 19.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 7/66
W 18.0 OR LESS HARDY 66 HBC 9/66

38 Y*0(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Y*0(1520) INTO KBAR N S11S17
P2 Y*0(1520) INTO SIGMA PI S2CS 8
P3 Y*0(1520) INTO LAMBDA PI PI S165 8S 8

38 Y*0(1520) PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)
W1 Y*0(1520) INTO KBAR N (PI1)
W1 4.8 0.5 WATSON 63 HBC
W2 Y*0(1520) INTO SIGMA PI (PI2)
W2 9.0 1.0 WATSON 63 HBC

38 Y*0(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Y*0(1520) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (PI1)/TOTAL
R1 0.47 0.09 HESS 66 HBC PI-P 1.6-4 BEV/C 9/66
R2 Y*0(1520) INTO (SIGMA PI)/TOTAL (PI2)/TOTAL
R2 0.45 0.04 HARDY 66 HBC 9/66
R3 Y*0(1520) INTO (KBAR N)/(SIGMA PI) (PI1)/(PI2)
R3 0.58 0.26 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 7/66
R4 Y*0(1520) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI PI) (PI2)/(PI3)
R4 4.5 1.0 ARMENTERO 65 HBC 7/66
R4 4.8 1.2 UHLIG 66 HBC K-P 1.9-1.0 BEV/C 9/66

REFERENCES -- Y*0(1520)

WATSON 63 PR 131 2248 M B WATSON, M FERRO-LUZZI, R D TRIPP //LRL I J P
GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, RD TRIPP //LRL I
ALMEIDA 64 PL 9 204 S P ALMEIDA, G R LYNCH //CERN
MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735 +PELMEZAS, //BIRMINGHAM, CERN, EP, IMPCOL, SACLAY
ARMENTERO 65 PL 19 338 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY
HARDY 66 UCL-16788 THESIS L M HARDY //LRL
HESS 66 UCL-16832 THESIS R I HESS //LRL
UHLIG 66 PR (ACCEPTED) +CHARLTON, CUNNEN, GLASSER, YODH, + //MD, LSNRL

A (1670)

40 Y=0(1670, JP=1/2-) I=0
SEE NOTE IN MAIN TEXT ON S-WAVE BLMPs NEAR THRESHOLD.

Table with columns for M, W, P1, P2, P3, R1, R2, R3, R4 and various parameters like mass, width, branching ratios, and references.

REFERENCES -- Y=C(1670)

Y-CHANG 64 DUBNA CONF I 615 YUNG-CHANG, IN, KLADNITSKAYA, + //DUBNA I
BERLEY 65 PRL 15 641 +CONNOLLY, HART, RAHM, STONEHILL, + //BNL IJP

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BANNIK 66 BERKELEY CONF +PUBELV, CHADRAA, + //DUBNA, BUCHAREST, CERN I
-- SUPPORTS RESULT OF YUNG-CHANG 64.

A (1700)

55 Y=0(1700, JP=3/2-) I=0
SPIN-PARITY DETERMINATION TENTATIVE.

Table with columns for M, W, P1, P2, R1, R2, R3, R4 and various parameters like mass, width, branching ratios, and references.

REFERENCES -- Y=C(1700)

ARMENTERO 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP
DAVIES 66 PRL (TO BE SUBM) +COWELL, MATTERSLEY, + //BIRMINGHAM, CAMBR, RTHFD I

A (1815)

39 Y=0(1815, JP=5/2+) I=0

Table with columns for M, W, P1, P2, P3, P4, R1, R2, R3, R4 and various parameters like mass, width, branching ratios, and references.

REFERENCES -- Y=C(1815)

GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, RD TRIPP //LRL IJ
BIRGE 65 ATHENS CONF 296 +ELY, KALMUS, KERNAN, LOUIE, SAHOURIA, + //LRL IJP
LEVI SETT 66 BERKELEY CONF R LEVI SETTI, E PREDAZZI //LRL IJP
ARMENTERO 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMLNTEKOS, F-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP

BARLUTA 66 BERKELEY CONF BARLUTAUD, GRANET, + //SACLAY, HEIDEL, CERN IJP
DAVIES 66 PRL (TO BE SUBM) +COWELL, MATTERSLEY, + //BIRMINGHAM, CAMBR, RTHFD I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CHAMBERL 62 PR 125 1696 CHAMBERLAIN, CROWE, KEEFE, KERTH, + //LRL I
-- FIRST SEEN IN CHAMBERLAIN 62 TOTAL CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENTS.
SODICKSON 64 PR 133 B757 SODICKSON, MANNELLI, FRISCH, WAHLIG, MIT(BNL) J
HOLLEY 65 UCLR-16274 THESIS W R HOLLEY //LRL I
-- SODICKSON 64 AND HOLLEY 65 ELASTIC SCATTERING WORK INDICATED J=5/2.
GELFAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +ARMSN, LEVI SETTI, RAYMOND, + //CHI, ARG
-- ELASTIC SCATTERING DATA FIT BY LEVI SETTI 66.

A (2100)

41 Y=0(2100, JP=7/2-) I=0

Table with columns for M, W, P1, P2, P3, P4, R1, R2, R3, R4 and various parameters like mass, width, branching ratios, and references.

REFERENCES -- Y=C(2100)

BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COUPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + //CERN, SACLAY
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, +//BNL I
WHL 66 PRL 17 107 C G WHL, F T SUMITZ, M L STEVENSON //LRL IJP
FLATTE 66 PRIVATE COMM S M FLATTE //LRL

A (2340)

42 Y=0(2340, JP=) I=0

Table with columns for M, W, P1, P2, R1, R2, R3, R4 and various parameters like mass, width, branching ratios, and references.

REFERENCES -- Y=C(2340)

COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, +//BNL I

S (1385)

43 Y=1(1385, JP=3/2+) I=1

Table with columns for M, W, P1, P2, R1, R2, R3, R4 and various parameters like mass, width, branching ratios, and references.

FOR THE TABLES WE USE ONLY THE UNSTARRED DATA, WHICH ARE ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN THE SEPARATE CHARGE-STATE MASSES AND WIDTHS. SEE HOWEVER THE IDEOGRAMS INSERTED IN LISTINGS. THESE INDICATE SERIOUS SYSTEMATICS, PERHAPS ARISING FROM INTERFERENCE EFFECTS THAT CHANGE WITH PRODUCTION MECHANISM AND BEAM MOMENTUM.

43 Y=1(1385) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with columns for D, R and various parameters like mass difference and references.

43 Y=1(1385) WIDTH (MEV)

W *	64.0		ALSTON	60 HBC	+-	
W *	20.0	OR LESS	MARTIN	61 HBC	C+	
W *	40.0		BERGE	61 HBC	+-	
W *	80.0	10.0	COLLEY	62 PBC	C-	
W *	30.0	9.0	CURTIS	63 SPRK	C	
W *	38.0	9.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC	+C	7/66
W *	26.0	5.0	BALTAY	65 HBC	+-	7/66
W*	48.0	8.0	ELY	61 PBC	+	
W*	51.0	10.0	COOPER	64 HBC	+	
W*	46.5	3.0	HUME	64 HBC	+	
W*	32.0	3.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	+	
W*	30.3	3.1	COLTON	66 HBC	+	K-P 1.8 BEV/C 9/66
W*	33.1	3.8	COLTON	66 HBC	+	K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66
W	40.0		DAHL	61 DBE	-	
W-	66.0	10.0	ELY	61 PBC	-	
W-	88.0	10.0	COOPER	64 HBC	-	
W-	62.0	7.0	HUME	64 HBC	-	
W-	38.0	3.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	-	
W-	29.2	5.7	COLTON	66 HBC	-	K-P 1.80 BEV/C 9/66
W-	17.1	4.4	COLTON	66 HBC	-	K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66

(Ideogram below)

43 Y=1(1385) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y=1(1385) INTO LAMBDA PI	S185 8
P2	Y=1(1385) INTO SIGMA PI	S205 8

43 Y=1(1385) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y=1(1385) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P2)/(P1)				
R1	0.04	0.04	BASTIEN	61 HBC	+-	
R1	0.04	OR LESS	ALSTON	62 HBC	+-0	
R1	0.09	0.04	HUME	64 HBC	+-	
R1	0.163	0.035	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	+-	
R1	0.08	0.06	LONDON	66 HBC	+-	7/66

(Ideogram below)

REFERENCES -- Y=1(1385)

ALSTON 60 PRL 5 520 +ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GUOD, GRAZIANO, + //LRL I
 DAHL 61 PRL 6 142 +PORWITZ, MILLER, MURRAY, WHITE //LRL
 MARTIN 61 PRL 6 283 +LEIPUNER, CHINDOSKY, SHIVELY, + //BNL, YALE
 BERGE 61 PRL 6 557 +BASTIEN, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, KIRZ, + //LRL
 BASTIEN 61 PRL 6 702 P BASTIEN, H FERRO-LUZZI, A H ROSENFELD //LRL
 ELY 61 PRL 7 461 +FUNG, GIDAL, PAN, POWELL, WHITE //LRL J
 ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311 +ALVAREZ, FERRO-LUZZI, ROSENFELD, + //LRL
 COLLEY 62 PR 128 1930 +GELFAND, NAUENBERG, + //COLUMBIA, KUTIGERS JP
 CURTIS 63 PR 132 1771 +COFFIN, MEYER, TERWILLIGER //MICH J
 COOPER 64 PL 8 365 +FILTHUTH, FRIEDMAN, MALAMUD, + //CERN, AMSTR JP
 HUME 64 UCRL-11291 THESIS D O HUME //LRL JP
 MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735 +PEZZEZAS, +//BIRMGHM, CERN, EP, IMPDOL, SAUCLAY
 ARMENTERO 65 PL 19 75 ARMENTEOS, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SAUCLAY
 BALTAY 65 PR 140 B1027 +SANDWEISS, TAFT, CULWICK, KOPP, + //YALE, BNL
 LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 +RAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + //BNL, SYCR J
 COLTON 66 H E P MENC 27 +TICHO, CAUBERK, SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, +//UCLA

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

SHAFFER 64 PR 134 B1372 J B SHAFFER, D O HUME //LRL JP
 MALAMUD 64 PL 10 145 E MALAMUD, P E SCHLEIN //CERN, UCLA JP

Σ (1660) 44 Y=1(1660, JP=3/2-) I=1

THE Y=1(1660) IS DIFFICULT TO STUDY IN FORMATION EXPERIMENTS BECAUSE (1) IT COUPLES ONLY SLIGHTLY TO THE KBAR N CHANNEL, AND (2) THERE ARE NEIGHBORING RESONANCES, THE Y=0(1670) AND Y=0(1700) AND PERHAPS OTHERS YET UNDETECTED, TO COMPLICATE THE ANALYSIS. THE LAMBDA PI CHANNEL HAS INDICATED THE PROBABLE JP=3/2- ASSIGNMENT. THERE IS NOT MUCH AGREEMENT BETWEEN FORMATION AND PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS ON BRANCHING RATIOS.

THERE IS ALSO DISAGREEMENT AMONG EXPERIMENTS PRODUCING CHARGED Y=1(1660) AT DIFFERENT ENERGIES. THUS EVEN WHEN THE I=1 STATE IS LOOKED AT ALONE THERE ARE PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, EXCEPT FOR LEVEQUE 65 THE EXPERIMENTS DO AGREE THAT THE MOST PROBABLE JP ASSIGNMENT IS 3/2-.

44 Y=1(1660) MASS (MEV)

M	1685.0		ALEXANDER	62 HBC	C- PI-P 2-2.2 BEV/C
M	1660.0	10.0	ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+ K-P 1.91 BEV/C
M	1660.0		BERLEY	64 HBC	0 K-P TO Y=1660 PI 7/66
M	1645.0	7.0	LEVEQUE	65 HBC	+ K-P TO Y=1660 PI 7/66
M	1662.0	5.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL 11/66

44 Y=1(1660) WIDTH (MEV)

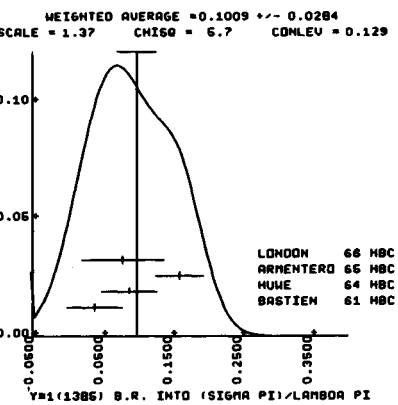
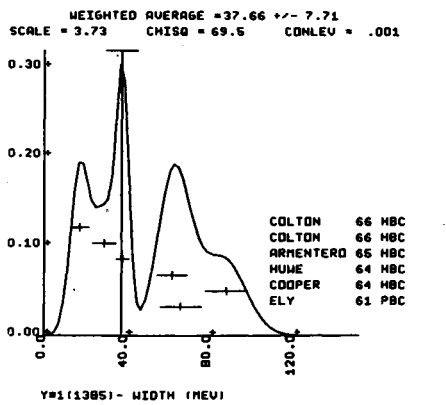
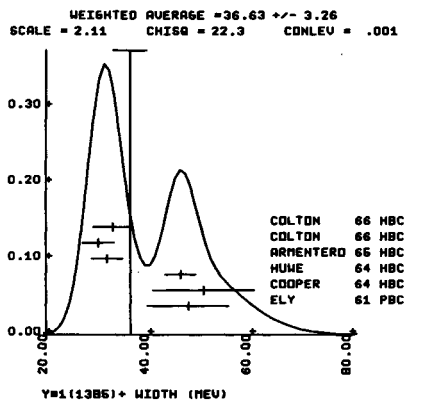
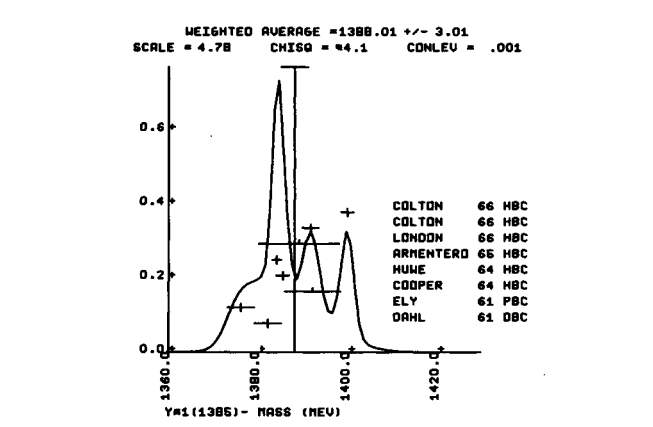
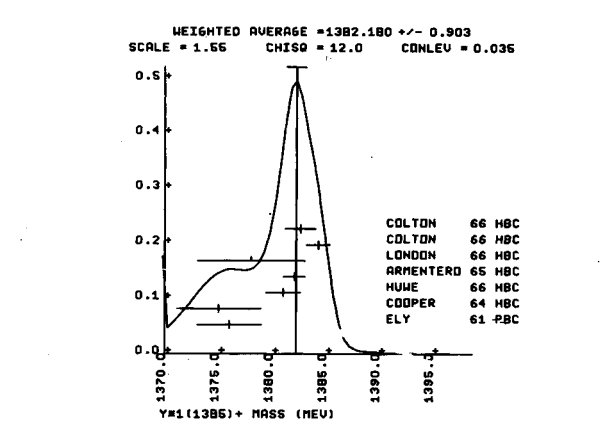
W	45.0		ALEXANDER	62 HBC	C-
W	40.0	10.0	ALVAREZ	63 HBC	C
W	60.0		BERLEY	64 HBC	C
W	55.0	10.0	LEVEQUE	65 HBC	+
W	45.0	15.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	11/66

44 Y=1(1660) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y=1(1660) INTO KBAR N	S1151 7
P2	Y=1(1660) INTO LAMBDA PI	S185 8
P3	Y=1(1660) INTO SIGMA PI	S205 8
P4	Y=1(1660) INTO LAMBDA PI P1	S185 8S 8
P5	Y=1(1660) INTO SIGMA PI P1	S205 8S 8
P6	Y=1(1660) INTO Y=1(1385) PI	U435 8
P7	Y=1(1660) INTO Y=0(1405) PI	U375 8

44 Y=1(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y=1(1660) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL			
R1	0.05	OR LESS	ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+
R1	0.16	OR MORE	BASTIEN	2 63 HBC	C
R1	0.2	OR LESS	LONDON	66 HBC	+
R1	0.065		DAVIES	66 CNTR	ASSUMING J=3/2 7/66
R2	Y=1(1660) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL			
R2	0.32		ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+
R2	0.09	OR LESS	BASTIEN	2 63 HBC	C
R2	0.2	OR LESS	LONDON	66 HBC	+
R2	0.06	0.06	SMART	66 DBE	- ASSUMING R1=0.15 7/66
R2	0.45		ARMENTERO	66 HBC	0 ASSUMING R1=0.15 9/66
R3	Y=1(1660) INTO (SIGMA PI)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL			
R3	0.27		ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+
R3	0.22	0.06	BASTIEN	2 63 HBC	C
R3	0.25	0.15	LONDON	66 HBC	+
R3	0.15		ARMENTERO	66 HBC	C ASSUMING R1=0.15 9/66
R4	Y=1(1660) INTO (LAMBDA PI P1)/TOTAL	(P4)/TOTAL			
R4	0.18		ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+
R4	0.16	0.05	BASTIEN	2 63 HBC	C
R4	0.2	OR LESS	LONDON	66 HBC	+



R5	Y=1(1660)	INTO (SIGMA PI P1)/TOTAL	(P5)/TOTAL	
R5	0.18	ALVAREZ	63 HBC +	
R5	0.25	0.06	BASTIEN 2	63 HBC 0
R6	Y=1(1660)	INTO (Y=0(1405) P1)/TOTAL	(P7)/TOTAL	7/66
R6	0.75	0.25	LONDON	66 HBC +
R7	Y=1(1660)	INTO (KBAR N)/(LAMBDA P1)	(P1)/(P2)	
R7	0.43	OR MORE	SMITH	63 HBC C-
R8	Y=1(1660)	INTO (SIGMA P1)/(LAMBDA P1)	(P3)/(P2)	
R8	0.86		SMITH	63 HBC C-
R8	6.8	3.0	HUWE	64 HBC +
R9	Y=1(1660)	INTO (LAMBDA P1 P1)/(LAMBDA P1)	(P4)/(P2)	
R9	0.14		SMITH	63 HBC C-
R10	Y=1(1660)	INTO (Y=0(1405) P1)/(SIGMA PI P1)	(P7)/(P5)	7/66
R10	0.90	0.10	0.16	EBERHARD 65 +
R11	Y=1(1660)	INTO (Y=0(1405) P1)/(Y=1(1385) P1)	(P7)/(P6)	7/66
R11	0.8	OR MORE	EBERHARD 65 +	

REFERENCES -- Y=1(1660)

ALEXANDE 62 CERN CONF 320 ALEXANDER, JACOBS, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, + //LRL I
 ALVAREZ 63 PRL 10 184 ALSTON, FERRO-LUZZI, HUWE, + //LRL I
 BASTIEN 63 UCRL-10779 THESIS P L BASTIEN //LRL IJ
 SMITH 63 ATHENS CONF 67 G A SMITH //LRL I
 HUWE 64 UCRL-11291 THESIS C O HUWE //LRL I
 BERLEY 64 DUBNA CONF I 565 +CONNOLLY, HART, RAHM, STONEHILL, + //BNL IJP
 EBERHARD 65 PRL 14 466 +SHIVELY, RUSS, SIGDAL, FICENEC, + //LRL ILL I
 LEVEQUE 65 PL 18 89 + //SACLAY, EP, GLASGOW, IMPCOL, UK, RTHFD JP
 LONDON 66 PH 143 1034 +RAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + //BNL, SYCK IJ
 SMART 66 PRL 17 556 W M SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY //LRL IJP
 ARMENTER 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP
 DAVIES 66 PRL 170 BE SUBM +DWELL, HATTERSLEY, + //BIRMGH, CAMB, RTHFD I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BASTIEN 63 PRL 10 188 P L BASTIEN, J P BERGE //LRL IJ
 -- REPLACED BY BASTIEN 2, BUT SIMILAR AND MORE READILY AVAILABLE.
 T-ZADEH 63 PRL 11 470 TAHER-ZADEH, PROWSE, SCHLEIN, SLATER, + //UCLA JP
 -- SEE NOTE FOLLOWING SCHLEIN 66.
 EBERHARD 65 BAPS 10 478 P EBERHARD //LRL IJP
 SLATER 65 BAPS 10 1196 +CAUBER, SCHLEIN, STORK, TICHU //UCLA JP
 LEE 66 PRL 17 45 Y Y LEE, U D REEDER, R W HARTUNG //MISC JP
 SCHLEIN 66 UCLA-1016 P E SCHLEIN, T G TRIPPE //UCLA JP
 -- REANALYZES DATA OF TAHER-ZADEH 63 AND BASTIEN 63 AND ALL PUBLISHED
 LAMBDA PI CROSS SECTION DATA IN THE LIGHT OF THE NOW KNOWN
 Y=1(1765) AND REVERSES THE MODEL-DEPENDENT CONCLUSION OF TAHER-
 ZADEH ON THE PREFERRED JP ASSIGNMENT (FROM 3/2+ TO 3/2-).

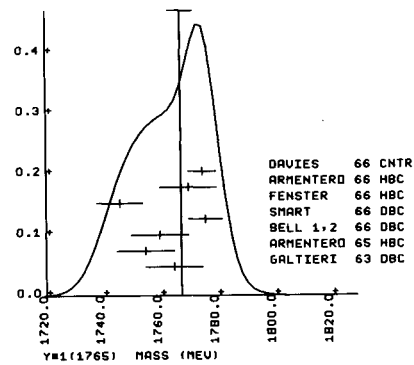
Σ (1765)

45 Y=1(1765, JP=5/2-) I=1
 45 Y=1(1765) MASS (MEV)

M	1765.0	10.0	GALTIERI	63 DBC C	K-D 1.51 BEV/C		
M	1765.0	10.0	ARMENTER	65 HBC C	K-P TO Y=1520 PI	7/66	
M	1760.0	10.0	BELL 1,2	66 DBC -	K-N TO Y=1520 PI	7/66	
M	1776.0	6.0	SMART	66 DBC -	K-N TO LAM PI-	7/66	
M	1746.0	8.0	FENSTER	66 HBC C	K-P TO Y=1520 PI	9/66	
M	1758.0	11.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD	9/66	
M	N	CR 1770.0	11.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	BGD PURE IMAG	9/66
M	N	RES + DIFFRACTIVE BGD FOR K-P EL.	DATA ARE IN ARMENT 66 FITS TCC.				
M	1770.0	10.0	ARMENTER	66 HBC C	2-BODY CHANNELS	9/66	
M	1775.0	5.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	K-P, 0 TICAL	11/66	

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1767.50 +/- 4.31
 SCALE = 1.51 CHISO = 13.7 CONLEV = 0.033

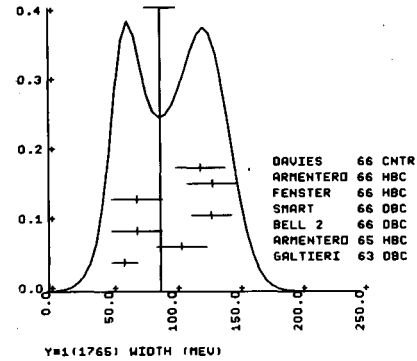


45 Y=1(1765) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	10.0	GALTIERI	63 DBC C		
W	105.0	20.0	ARMENTER	65 HBC C	7/66	
W	70.0	20.0	BELL 2	66 DBC -	7/66	
W	129.0	16.0	SMART	66 DBC -	7/66	
W	70.0	20.0	FENSTER	66 HBC C	9/66	
W	N	113.0	25.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD
W	N	OR 158.0	38.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	BGD PURE IMAG
W	N	RES + DIFFRACTIVE BGD FOR K-P EL.	DATA ARE IN ARMENT 66 FITS TCC.			
W	130.0	20.0	ARMENTER	66 HBC C	9/66	
W	120.0	20.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	11/66	

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 88.7 +/- 12.2
 SCALE = 1.99 CHISO = 23.7 CONLEV = .001



45 Y=1(1765) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y=1(1765)	INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y=1(1765)	INTO LAMBDA P1	S185 9
P3	Y=1(1765)	INTO SIGMA PI	S205 8
P4	Y=1(1765)	INTO SIGMA ETA	S215 4
P5	Y=1(1765)	INTO Y=1(1385) P1	L435 8
P6	Y=1(1765)	INTO Y=0(1520) P1	L385 8

45 Y=1(1765) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y=1(1765)	INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL			
R1	0.6		GALTIERI	63 HBC C	K-P RVUE	9/66
R1	0.53	0.09	UHLIG	66 HBC C		9/66
R1	N	0.46	0.05	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD
R1	N	OR 0.46	0.04	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	BGD PURE IMAG
R1	N	RES + DIFFRACTIVE BGD FOR K-P EL.	DATA ARE IN ARMENT 66 FITS TCC.			
R1	0.45	0.05	ARMENTER	66 HBC C		9/66
R1	0.43		DAVIES	66 CNTR		11/66
R2	Y=1(1765)	INTO (LAMBDA P1)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL			
R2	0.14	0.02	SMART	66 DBC -	ASSUMING R1=0.5	7/66
R2	0.17	0.02	UHLIG	66 HBC C		9/66
R2	0.20	0.05	ARMENTER	66 HBC C	ASSUMING R1=0.44	9/66
R3	Y=1(1765)	INTO (SIGMA P1)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL			
R3	0.01	0.01	UHLIG	66 HBC C		9/66
R3	0.01		OR LESS	ARMENTER	66 HBC C	9/66
R4	Y=1(1765)	INTO (SIGMA ETA)/TOTAL	(P4)/TOTAL			
R4	0.02		APPROX	ARMENTER	66 HBC C-	9/66
R5	Y=1(1765)	INTO (Y=1(1385) P1)/TOTAL	(P5)/TOTAL			
R5	0.14	0.05	UHLIG	66 HBC C		9/66
R5	0.12	0.02	BARLOUTA	66 HBC C	ASSUMING R1=0.44	9/66
R6	Y=1(1765)	INTO (Y=1(1520) P1)/TOTAL	(P6)/TOTAL			
R6	0.15	0.03	ARMENTER	65 HBC C	R1=0.5, HYPERONS	7/66
R6	0.24	0.06	FENSTER	66 HBC C	R1=0.5, KBAR N	9/66
R6	0.15	0.02	UHLIG	66 HBC C		9/66

REFERENCES -- Y=1(1765)

GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, RD TRIPP //LRL IJ
 ARMENTER 65 PL 19 338 ARMENTEROS, + //CERN, HEIDELBERG, SACLAY IJP
 BELL 1 66 PRL 16 203 K B BELL, R W BIRGE, Y-L PAN, R T PU //LRL IJP
 BELL 2 66 UCRL-16936 THESIS R B BELL //LRL IJP
 SMART 66 PRL 17 556 W M SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY //LRL IJP
 FENSTER 66 PRL 17 841 +GELFAND, HARMSEN, L-SETTI, + //CHI, LANG (GERM) IJP
 UHLIG 66 PH (ACCEPTED) +CHARLTON, CONDON, GLASSER, YODH, + //MU, USNR IJ
 LEVI SET 66 BERKELEY CONF R LVI SETT, E PREDAZZI //CHI
 ARMENTER 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP
 BARLOUTA 66 BERKELEY CONF BARLOUTA, GRANET, + //SACLAY, HEIDEL, CERN IJP
 DAVIES 66 PRL 170 BE SUBM +DWELL, HATTERSLEY, + //BIRMGH, CAMB, RTHFD I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
 YODH 65 ATHENS CONF 269. G B YODH //MARYLAND IJ
 BIRGE 65 ATHENS CONF 296 +ELY, KALMUS, KERNAN, LOUIE, SAMCURIA, + //LRL IJP
 -- YODH 65 AND BIRGE 65 ARE PRECURSORS OF UHLIG 66 AND BELL 66.
 GELFAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +HARMSEN, LEVI SETT, KAYLND, + //CHI, ARG
 -- ELASTIC SCATTERING DATA FIT BY LEVI SETT 66.

Σ (1780)

57 Y=1(1780, JP=) I=1

SIGMA ETA THRESHOLD EFFECT. INTERPRETATION AS RESONANCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. SEE FERRO-LUZZI 66. OMITTED FROM TABLE

57 Y=1(1780) MASS (MEV)

M	1780.0		CLINE	66 DBC -	K-N TO SIG- ETA	9/66
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57 Y=1(1780) WIDTH (MEV)

W	100.0		CLINE	66 DBC -		9/66
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57 Y=1(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y=1(1780)	INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y=1(1780)	INTO SIGMA ETA	S20514

REFERENCES -- Y=1(1780)

CLINE 66 BERKELEY CONF D CLINE, M OLSSON //MISC (LKL) I
 F-LUZZI 66 BERKELEY CONF M FERRO-LUZZI //CERN

Σ (1915)

46 Y=1(1915, JP=5/2+) I=1

PERHAPS SOME SLIGHT RESERVATION SHOULD BE HELD AGAINST COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THIS EFFECT AS (1) BEING A RESONANCE (2) HAVING JP = 5/2+.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Σ (1915). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

46 Y=1(1915) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width (MEV) for Σ (1915) with columns for W, M, W and values for B, M, W.

46 Y=1(1915) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Σ (1915) with columns for P1, P2, P3 and values for B, M, W.

46 Y=1(1915) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Σ (1915) with columns for R1, R2, R3 and values for B, M, W.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(1915)

List of references for Σ (1915) including Bock, Smart, Armenteros, Davies, etc.

Σ (2035)

47 Y=1(2035, JP=7/2+) I=1

47 Y=1(2035) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Σ (2035). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

47 Y=1(2035) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width (MEV) for Σ (2035) with columns for W, M, W and values for B, M, W.

47 Y=1(2035) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Σ (2035) with columns for P1, P2, P3 and values for B, M, W.

47 Y=1(2035) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Σ (2035) with columns for R1, R2 and values for B, M, W.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(2035)

List of references for Σ (2035) including Blaupied, Wohl, etc.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

SMART 66 PRL 17 556 W M SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY //LRL IJP

Σ (2260)

48 Y=1(2260, JP=) I=1

EVIDENCE NOT COMPLETELY CONCLUSIVE. THE BUMP IS SMALL AND SENSITIVE TO DETAILS OF THE UNFOLDING OF THE EFFECTS OF INTERNAL MOMENTA OF THE NUCLEONS IN THE DELTERON.

48 Y=1(2260) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Σ (2260). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

48 Y=1(2260) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width (MEV) for Σ (2260) with columns for W, M, W and values for B, M, W.

48 Y=1(2260) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Σ (2260) with columns for P1, P2 and values for B, M, W.

48 Y=1(2260) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Σ (2260) with columns for R1 and values for B, M, W.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(2260)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, + //YALE (CEA)

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DAUBER 66 PL 23 154 +SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHU //UCLA (LRL) J

Σ (3000)

59 Y=1(3000, JP=) I=1

ENHANCEMENT IN LAMBDA PI AND KBAR N INVARIANT MASS SPECTRA AND IN MISSING MASS OF NEUTRALS RECOILING AGAINST KO. EVIDENCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

59 Y=1(3000) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Σ (3000). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

59 Y=1(3000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Σ (3000) with columns for P1, P2 and values for B, M, W.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(3000)

EHLRICH 66 PR (SUBMITTED) R EHLRICH, W SELOVE, H YLTA //PENN(BNL) I

Ξ (1530)

49 XI=1/2(1530, JP=3/2+) I=1/2

49 XI=1/2(1530) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Ξ (1530). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

49 XI=1/2(1530) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width (MEV) for Ξ (1530) with columns for D, R and values for B, M, W.

49 XI=1/2(1530) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Ξ (1530) with columns for W, M, W and values for B, M, W.

49 XI=1/2(1530) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Ξ (1530) with columns for P1 and values for B, M, W.

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1530)

PJERROU 62 PRL 9 114 +PROWSE, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHU //UCLA I

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATION NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

SHAFFER 66 PR 142 883 BUTTON-SHAFFER, LINDSEY, MURRAY, SMITH //LRL JP

Ξ (1705)

51 XI=1/2(1705, JP=) I=1/2

EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

51 XI=1/2(1705) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Ξ (1705). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

51 XI=1/2(1705) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width (MEV) for Ξ (1705) with columns for W and values for B, M, W.

51 XI=1/2(1705) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Ξ (1705) with columns for P1, P2 and values for B, M, W.

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1705)

SMITH 65 ATHENS CONF 251 G A SMITH, J S LINDSEY //LRL I

Ξ (1815)

50 XI=1/2(1815, JP=) I=1/2

50 XI=1/2(1815) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and branching ratios for Ξ (1815). Includes data for B, M, W and P1, P2, P3.

50 XI=1/2(1815) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width (MEV) for Ξ (1815) with columns for W and values for B, M, W.

50 XI=1/2(1815) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Ξ (1815) with columns for W and values for B, M, W.

50 XI=1/2(1815) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XI=1/2(1815) INTO LAMBDA KBAR	S18S11
P2	XI=1/2(1815) INTO XI P1	S22S 8
P3	XI=1/2(1815) INTO XI*1/2(1530) P1	649S 8
P4	XI=1/2(1815) INTO XI P1 P1 (XI P1 NOT XI*(1530))	S22S 8S 8

50 XI=1/2(1815) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	XI=1/2(1815) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL	
R1	LARGE	BADIER 65 HBC	7/66
R1	LARGE	SMITH 2 65 HBC	7/66
R2	XI=1/2(1815) INTO (XI P1)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P2)/(P1)	
R2	0.20	BADIER 65 HBC	7/66
R2	SMALL	SMITH 2 65 HBC	7/66
R2		IF XI*1933 EXIST	7/66
R3	XI=1/2(1815) INTO (XI*(1530) P1)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P3)/(P1)	
R3	0.26	SMITH 1 65 HBC	7/66
R3	SMALL	BADIER 65 HBC	7/66
R4	XI=1/2(1815) INTO (XI P1 P1)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P4)/(P1)	
R4	0.1	SMITH 1 65 HBC	7/66
R4	SMALL	BADIER 65 HBC	7/66

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1815)

HALSTEIN 63 SIENA CONF 173	HALSTEINSLID, //BERGEN, CERN, FP, RTHF, LAICUL I
SMITH 1 65 PRL 14 25	L LINDSEY, BUTTON-SHAFFER, MLRRAY //LRL IJP
BADIER 65 PL 16 171	+DEMOULIN, GOLDBERG, + //CP, SACLAY, AMSTR I
SMITH 2 65 ATHENS CONF 251	G A SMITH, J S LINDSEY //LRL

E (1935) 52 XI=1/2(1935, JP= 1 1=1/2

M	1933.0	16.0	BADIER 65 HBC	C K-P 3 BEV/C
---	--------	------	---------------	---------------

52 XI=1/2(1935) WIDTH (MEV)

M	140.0	35.0	BADIER 65 HBC	C
---	-------	------	---------------	---

52 XI=1/2(1935) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XI=1/2(1935) INTO XI P1	S22S 8
P2	XI=1/2(1935) INTO LAMBDA KBAR	S18S11

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1935)

BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +DEMOULIN, GOLDBERG, + //CP, SACLAY, AMST I

E₂ (2270) 53 XI=1/2(2270, JP= 1 1=1/2

EVIDENCE PRELIMINARY. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

53 XI=1/2(2270) MASS (MEV)

M	2270.0	ABRAMS 66 HBC	K-P 4.25 BEV/C	9/66
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REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(2270)

ABRAMS 66 BERKELEY CONF +CAY, GLASSER, KEHUE, SECHI-ZORN, + //MU (BNL)

Eta Decay Into Neutrals (Price, Nov. '66)

Certain HBC and DBC experiments report the mode " $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ ", but actually they detect both $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ plus $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 2\gamma$, and they cannot distinguish them (we ignore the mode $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma$). Since the detection efficiencies are different for the various modes, one may not merely substitute the combined rate ($3\pi^0 + \pi^0 2\gamma$) for the reported $3\pi^0$ rate in these experiments. MULLER+ 63 (DBC) state that their detection efficiency per γ rays is about the same regardless of the mode of decay ($3\pi^0$ or $\pi^0 2\gamma$). CRAWFORD2 66 (HBC) has shown that the same is true for the HBC experiments listed. Thus for all these experiments (assuming $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma$ to be equal to zero)

$$3\pi^0_{\text{true}} = 3\pi^0_{\text{reported}} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{6}r} \quad (1)$$

and

$$\pi^0 2\gamma_{\text{true}} = 3\pi^0_{\text{reported}} \times \frac{r}{1 + \frac{4}{6}r} \quad (2)$$

where

$$r \equiv \frac{\pi^0 2\gamma}{3\pi^0} \quad (3)$$

CRAWFORD2 gives values for $3\pi^0/\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, using (1) and assuming $r = 1.79 \pm 0.58$, from DIGIUGNO+ 66 (CNTR).

Now in principle it would be possible for us to include " π " in our least-squares fitting, recalculating it at every step. In reality, however, this would require a major programming change in program AHR. Thus we have not included these particular HBC and DBC experiments in our present constrained fitting. For the purposes of comparison, we note that our over-all best fits to all data (excluding the particular HBC and DBC experiments) gives

$$R \equiv \frac{3\pi^0}{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0} = 0.94 \pm 0.16.$$

If we now use the experimental results from the BC experiments along with our best-fit values for the partial modes $\pi^0 2\gamma$ and $3\pi^0$,

we have [Eqs. (1) and (3)]:

$$R = 0.50 \pm 0.12.$$

The agreement is not good (it is about 2 standard deviations). If such a discrepancy persists, we will recode program AHR to accept all of the data next time.

Relationship between peaks seen in missing mass spectrometer and in bubble chamber experiments

a) Relationship between:

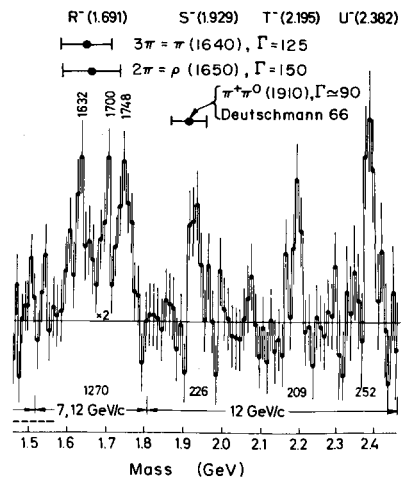
1. Narrow R^- peaks seen by MMS.
2. Broad 3π peak, $\pi(1640)$ seen by HBC
3. Broad 2π peak, $\rho(1650)$ seen by HBC

The figure below shows the R^- data of the MMS group (LEVRAT + 66). We have added the average mass and width of the HBC bumps (GOLDHABER + 66RVUE). The observations must be related, but there is not yet enough information to apportion them.

b) Relationship between:

1. Narrow S^- peak seen by MMS
2. $\Gamma = 90 \pm 40$ MeV $\pi^+\pi^0$ peak seen in HBC

It is hard to relate these, since MMS bump has 3 charged tracks, HBC is $\pi^+\pi^0$. See fig. below.



Notes on Baryon Resonances

Parameters of the lower N^* 's (Rosenfeld, Wohl)

We take masses, widths, and elasticities of the lower N^* 's [except for the $\Delta(1236)$] from phase-shift analyses of BAREYRE 65 and LOVELACE 66. These are the latest of a number of such analyses and appear to be the most complete and comprehensive. However it should be kept in mind that even these are only in qualitative agreement with one another.

The Argand diagrams of BAREYRE 65 are shown in Fig. 4. Those of Donnachie et al. have not yet appeared; their best estimates of resonance parameters are given by LOVE-LACE 66. We would be happy to include their diagrams (as well as anyone else's) in future editions. Argand diagrams are clearly the most succinct form for presenting and comparing results of phase-shift analyses.

A resonating partial-wave elastic-scattering amplitude with no background has the simple Breit-Wigner form

$$T(E) = x / (\epsilon - i), \quad (1)$$

where x is elasticity and ϵ is $(M-E)/(\Gamma/2)$. This amplitude traces a circle of diameter x and becomes entirely imaginary at $E=M$. The amplitude also has greatest velocity $|dT/dE|$ at $E=M$, for it is easy to show that

$$\left| \frac{dT}{dE} \right| = \frac{x}{\epsilon^2 + 1} = \text{Im } T, \quad (2)$$

which is a maximum at $E=M$. The $P_{33} \Delta(1236)$ is a good example of a resonant partial wave with no background until E is well above M .

If the resonance is superimposed on a varying background, the resonant circle may be translated, rotated, and distorted. The S_{31} amplitude shows these effects well. Since this amplitude never becomes entirely imaginary, we must choose another criterion for the resonant energy. If the background varies only slowly, it is reasonable to choose the point at which the velocity of the amplitude is greatest.

The S_{11} amplitude is obviously quite complex. MICHAEL 66 has visually fitted the solution of BAREYRE 65 to two resonant circles plus no background. We use his results.

The influence of background on the P_{11} amplitude is less apparent. The clue is that the amplitude varies most rapidly somewhat below the energy at which it becomes entirely imaginary. This behavior suggests that the resonant circle is rotated, an interpretation

supported by the fact that the phase shift starts off negative before commencing its counterclockwise rotation and recrossing the origin at 1175 MeV. Maximum velocity is reached at about 1400 MeV or slightly lower.

Let us consider the P_{11} amplitude to be the result of two opposite forces, a repulsive force responsible for a negative scattering length A , and an attractive resonant interaction. The scattering length will produce a phase shift $2i\delta'$ and a contribution to the T matrix

$$T' = \frac{e^{2i\delta'} - 1}{2i}. \quad (3)$$

The resonant term T will be given by (1). The total amplitude, obtained by multiplying the S -matrix elements¹ (S is related to T by $S = 2iT + 1$), will now start out negative, and then superimposed on its clockwise motion will be the counterclockwise circular resonant behavior.

How far around this resonant circle is 1400 MeV? To solve this simple problem, assume that the repulsive phase shift $2\delta'$ is related to a scattering length by

$$k^3 \cot \delta' = 1/A,$$

or more precisely, using McKinley's phase shifts,²

$$(k/m_\pi)^3 \cot \delta' = -(0.015)^{-1}.$$

Then, at 1400 MeV, δ' has reached -15 deg. We have plotted the corresponding point on Fig. 4. It is encouraging that this point lies almost diametrically across the resonant circle from 1400 MeV.

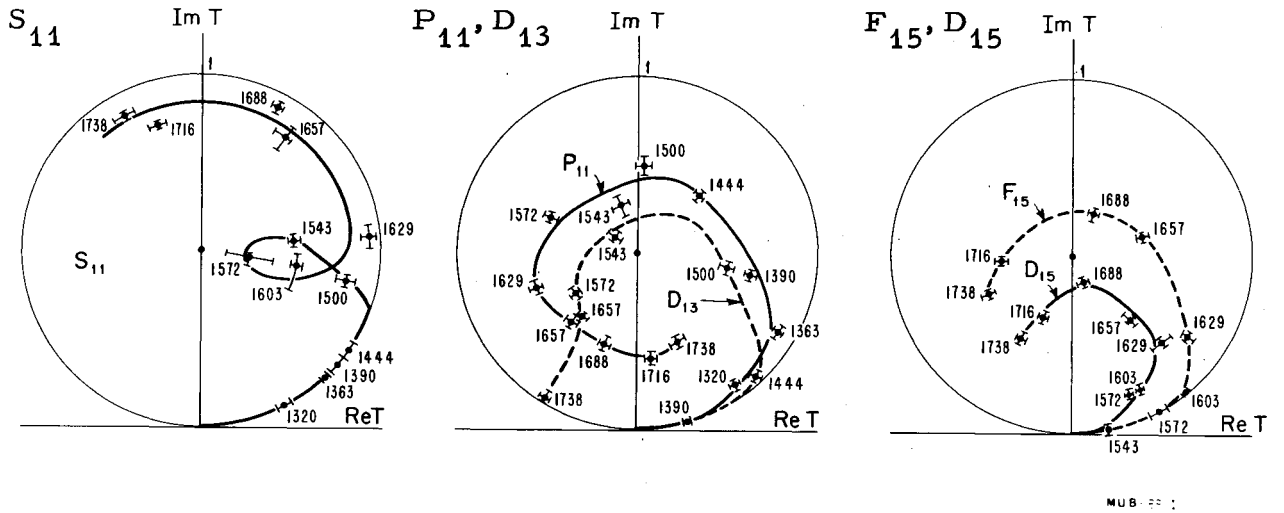
The other resonating amplitudes, the D_{13} , the D_{15} , and the F_{15} , appear to have little background; the variation is most rapid approximately where the amplitude becomes imaginary. Therefore the resonant parameters may be chosen as follows: M is where $T(E)$ is entirely imaginary; x is the length of T at this point; and $\Gamma/2$ is $(M - E')$, where E' is the energy at which $\text{Im } T$ is $x/2$.

1. By multiplying S matrices we get

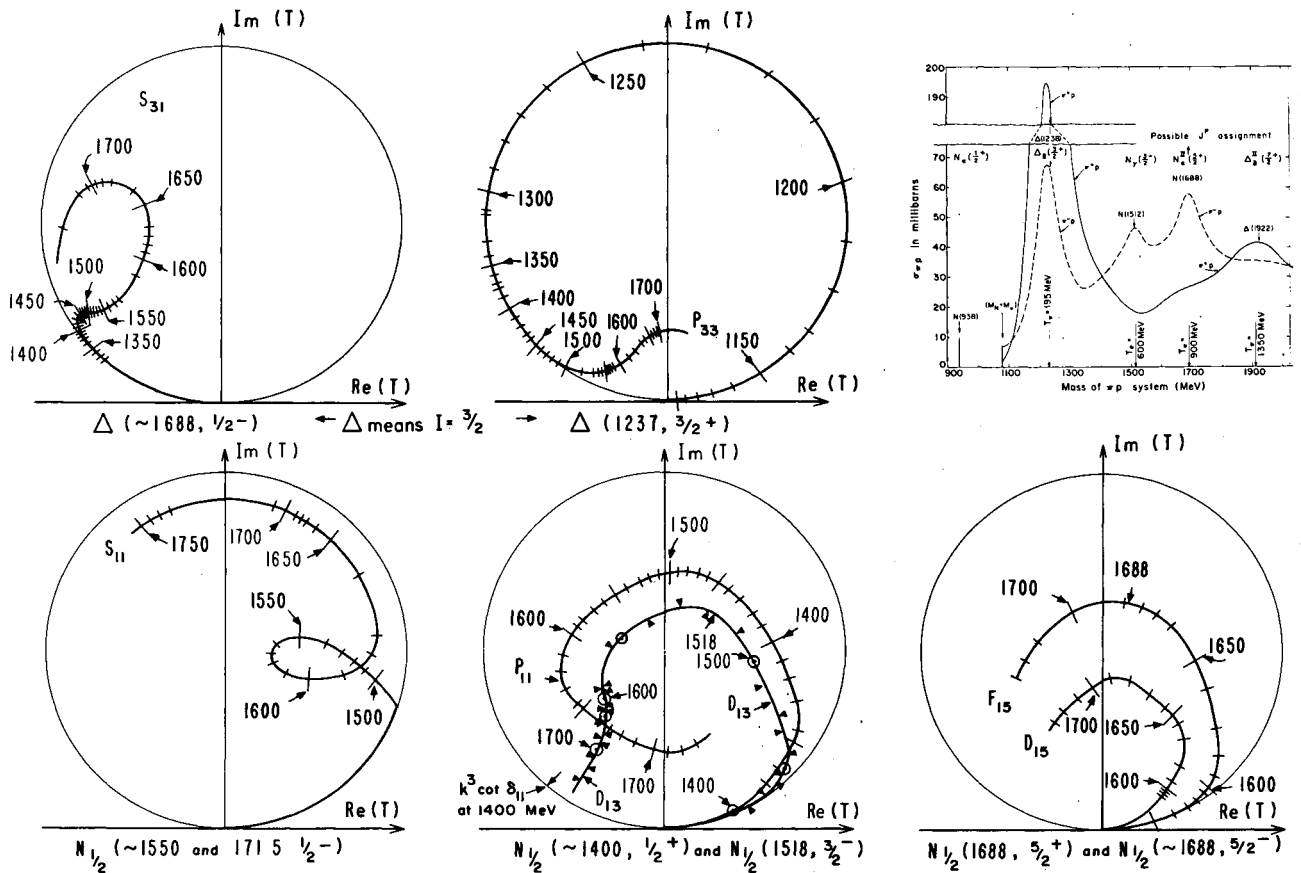
$$S'' = S' S = \eta' e^{2i\delta'} \eta e^{2i\delta} = 2iT'' + 1.$$

Hence $T'' = \frac{\eta' \eta e^{2i(\delta'+\delta)} - 1}{2i}$ which rotates the clockwise resonant circle by $2i\delta'$, keeping it tangent to the unit circle.

2. J. M. McKinley, Rev. Mod. Phys. 35, 788 (1963).



Solutions of Bareyre et al. to I-spin 1/2 resonant partial waves. The crosses show the amplitudes and errors computed from the data at various energies. The smooth connecting lines are guesses.



The smooth guessed curves above are replotted with the actual calculated amplitudes replaced by hatch marks interpolated every 10 MeV. For a resonance they should be spaced proportionally to $\text{Im}(T) = (1 + \epsilon^2)^{-1}$. The I-spin 3/2 resonant partial waves have been added at the top, along with a summary of the total cross section for π^+p and π^-p .

Fig. 4

Spin-parity assignments of the higher mass N^* 's

Spins and parities of the higher mass N^* 's are taken from Barger and Cline (BARGER 66). They classify all the N^* 's as Regge recurrences on three straight-line trajectories [namely, recurrences of $N(938)$, $N(1525)$, and $\Delta(1236)$] in a Chew-Frautchi plot. In addition they construct a model for π^-p elastic scattering, near and at 180° , based on interference of the resonance amplitude with an amplitude due to Regge exchange of $\Delta(1236)$ in the crossed channel. The predictions compare well with the existing experimental data on the energy dependence of the π^-p differential cross section at 180° and the general shape of the π^-p angular distribution near 180° .¹ This result confirms the consistency of the Regge recurrence parity assignments with the scattering data. In addition to the N^* reported in the Table on Baryons, they predict two more states: one at ≈ 2200 MeV ($J^P = 9/2^+$) and another one at ≈ 2630 MeV ($J^P = 13/2^+$) which they can accommodate in the prediction of the backward πp scattering by changing the elasticities of the neighboring resonances. We do not list these two resonances since they have not yet been experimentally observed.

1. V. Barger and D. Cline, Regge Recurrence Parity Assignments for the $S=0$ Recurrences, paper submitted to the XIII International Conference on High Energy Physics, August 31 through September 7, 1966, Berkeley (proceedings to be published by the Univ. of Calif. Press).

Appendix A. Compiled Spectra Relevant to H and κ Mesons

In an attempt to confirm or deny the existence of certain tentative bumps, we have started compiling the relevant published spectra. It would be better to compile events, rather than spectra, but the former entails collecting data summary tapes, whereas the latter involves only key-punching published data. Perhaps this simpler procedure will stimulate experimental groups to combine their data more effectively.

The compiling is done with a Fortran program SCHISM, written by Alan Rittenberg. SCHISM rebins the input data into common intervals, then outputs the combined histograms. An alphameric character is assigned to each input histogram and is displayed on output, permitting the reader to identify the source of the data. To facilitate reading of the histograms, certain rows and columns of letters have been changed to dots.

Our latest compilations will be contin-

uously available from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory as UCRL-8030 Spectra. However, we present here two examples, partly as an advertisement for help; we hope readers will call to our attention omitted data and send us new relevant data. The two mesons investigated are H and κ . The results for both are inconclusive. The H spectra show that there is not enough data for us to rely on histograms alone (we will have to go to combined events): the κ spectra discredit but do not kill the κ . In any case, we try to present enough spectra that the reader can form his own opinion on these bumps.

1. The $\kappa(725)$ (Lynch, Rittenberg, Rosenfeld, Söding, Dec. 1966)

We are beginning to think that κ should be classified along with flying saucers, the Loch Ness Monster, and the Abominable Snowman. We have heard of several experiments which were supposed to confirm it, and each one has either failed completely or failed to find it in the sought-for channel, but found instead a small $K\pi$ peak near 725 MeV in some other channel.

We present here a collection of 19 histograms, some of which represent the results of particular experiments in which the experimenters have claimed to have found the κ ; the rest summarize experiments relevant for confirmation or rejection of the κ as a resonance. In Table A-I we list the various reactions and experiments which are discussed and compiled in this appendix, and give numbers of events, incident momenta, and references.

a. $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K\pi) Y$

The κ was first reported by ALEXANDER+ 62 and MILLER+ 63 in the reaction $\pi^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^-, 0 (\pi K)^+, 0$ at 1.9 to 2.4 GeV/c. Figure A1, taken from MILLER+ 63 (which incorporates events from ALEXANDER+ 62), shows an enhancement of 55 " κ mesons" just at the peak of phase space. These data have now more than doubled, and appear in the thesis of HARDY 66, from which we have gathered two histograms to make Fig. A2. The enhancement has become considerably less impressive and, if present, corresponds to ≤ 40 events. The corresponding plot at higher primary energy, Fig. A3 (also from HARDY 66), also shows no evidence for κ .

The data of Fig. A2 included only Σ^- events, although the original paper of ALEXANDER+ 62 (see Fig. A4) included also Σ^0 . Improved Σ^0 statistics have failed to produce any evidence for κ , either near the threshold range shown in Fig. A5 or at higher energy, as shown in Fig. A6.

Table A-I. Experiments on κ discussed in Appendix A.

Reaction	Beam momentum (GeV/c)	Decay products studied	Number of combinations	Published as evidence for κ	Reference	m_κ (MeV)	Γ_κ (MeV)	κ Prod. Cross Section (μb)	Plot symbol	Figure
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Sigma^- \pi^0$	1.9 - 2.0	$(K^+ \pi^0) + (K^0 \pi^+) + (K^+ \pi^-)$		+	Alexander 62 ^a Fig. 3 (incl. in Hardy below)	≈ 730	≤ 20			A4
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Sigma^-$	1.8 - 2.2	$K^+ \pi^0$	736		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 12(g)				K	A2
	1.9 - 2.4	$K^+ \pi^0$	520	+	Miller 63 ^c Fig. 2(b) (incl. in Hardy above)	$726 \pm 3^{\S}$	$\leq 20^{\S}$	$6-3^{\S}$		A1
	1.8 - 2.2	$K^0 \pi^+$	1602		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 13(g)				N	A2
	1.9 - 2.4	$K^0 \pi^+$	1202	+	Miller 63 ^c Fig. 2(c) (incl. in Hardy above)	$726 \pm 3^{\S}$	$\leq 20^{\S}$	$6-3^{\S}$		A1
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^0$	299		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 12(h)				L	A3
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^0$	732		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 13(h)				P	
	3.8 - 4.2	$K^+ \pi^0$	123		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 12(i)				M	
3.8 - 4.2	$K^0 \pi^+$	223		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 13(i)				Q		
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \Sigma^0$	1.8 - 2.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	670		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 11(g)				H	A5
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^-$	314		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 11(h)				I	A6
	3.8 - 4.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	104		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 11(i)				J	
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \Lambda$	1.5	$K^0 \pi^0$	154	+	Kim 65 ^d Fig. 3	$735 \pm 5^{\ddagger}$	< 20		A	A7
	1.59	$K^0 \pi^0 + K^+ \pi^-$	104		Sene 65 ^e Fig. 2, 10				B	
	1.8	$K^0 \pi^0$	259	+	Kim 65 ^d Fig. 4	$735 \pm 5^{\ddagger}$	< 20		C	
	1.8 - 2.2	$K^0 \pi^0$	522		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 15(g)				U	A8
	1.8 - 2.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	1590		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 14(g)				R	
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^0 \pi^0$	208		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 15(h)				V	A9
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^-$	688		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 14(h)				S	
3.8 - 4.2	$K^0 \pi^0$	72		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 15(i)				W		
3.8 - 4.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	263		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 14(i)				T		
$\pi^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \pi^+ \Lambda$ (4-body)	3.2	$K^+ \pi^0 + K^0 \pi^+$	314	+	Cason 66 ^f Fig. 1 (213 events)	731 ± 2	≤ 12		C	A10
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^- p$ (3-body)	0.78-0.99	$K^- \pi^0$	220		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10				C	A11
	0.8 - 1.05	$K^- \pi^0$	203		Kalmus 66 ^h				N	
	0.78-0.99	$R^0 \pi^-$	79		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10				G	
	0.8 - 1.05	$R^0 \pi^-$	143		Kalmus 66 ^h				L	
	1.02-1.18	$K^- \pi^0$	300		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10				D	
	1.05-1.2	$K^- \pi^0$	180		Kalmus 66 ^h				K	
	1.02-1.18	$R^0 \pi^-$	270		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10				H	
	1.05-1.2	$R^0 \pi^-$	186		Kalmus 66 ^h				I	
	1.2	$K^- \pi^0$	894		Lynch 66 ⁱ				O	
	1.2	$R^0 \pi^-$	891		Lynch 66 ⁱ				J	
	1.0 - 1.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	4296	+	Wojcicki 63 ^j Fig. 1	723 ± 3	< 12	30-0	B	A13
	1.4 - 1.7	$K^- \pi^0$	2543		Lynch 66 ⁱ				R	
	1.4 - 1.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	2166		Lynch 66 ⁱ				T	
	1.8 - 2.1	$K^- \pi^0$	2925		Lynch 66 ⁱ				U	
	1.8 - 2.1	$R^0 \pi^-$	2584		Lynch 66 ⁱ				W	
	2.4 - 2.7	$K^- \pi^0$	1950		Lynch 66 ⁱ				X	
	2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	5833		Friedman 66 ^k				A	
2.4 - 2.7	$K^- \pi^0$	1833		Lynch 66 ⁱ				Z		
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^0 n$	0.78-0.99		114		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10				E	A12
	0.8 - 1.05		194		Kalmus 66 ^h				M	
	1.02-1.18		314		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10				F	
	1.05-1.2	$K^- \pi^+$	215		Kalmus 66 ^h				J	
	1.2		1068		Lynch 66 ⁱ				P	
	1.4 - 1.7		3732		Lynch 66 ⁱ				S	
	1.8 - 2.1		4554		Lynch 66 ⁱ				V	
2.4 - 2.7		2834		Lynch 66 ⁱ				Y		
$K^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Xi^- \pi^0$	2.24	$K^+ \pi^0 + K^0 \pi^+ + K^+ \pi^-$	413	+	London 66 ^l Fig. 28	730	≤ 15		L	A16
$K^- p \rightarrow \begin{matrix} (R\pi)^0 \pi^- p \\ (R\pi)^- \pi^- n \\ (R\pi)^- \pi^0 p \end{matrix}$	1.2 - 1.7	$K^- \pi^+ + R^0 \pi^-$	1523	+	Wojcicki 64 ^m Fig. 5	≈ 725	< 12		W	A17
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^0 \pi^- p$ (4-body)	1.45	$K^- \pi^+$	101		Almeida 64 ⁿ Fig. 4			$< 3 \pm 1.7$	A	A18
	2.0	$K^+ \pi^0$	4519		Dauber 66 ^o Fig. 45(b)	≈ 690	≤ 30		D	
	2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	4367		Friedman 66 ^k				F	
	2.68	$K^- \pi^+$	1857		Pripstein 66 ^p Fig. 8				P	
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^- \pi^0 p$	2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	4338		Friedman 66 ^k				G	
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^- \pi^+ n$	2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	3909		Friedman 66 ^k				H	
$K^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \pi^+ \pi^- p$ (5-body)	3.0	$K^+ \pi^0$	312	+	Ferro-Luzzi 64 ^q Fig. 2(a)	$725 \pm 5^{\circ}$	$< 30^{\circ}$	85	F	A19
	3.0	$K^0 \pi^+$	226	+	Ferro-Luzzi 64 ^q Fig. 2(c) (113 events)				F	
	3.52	$K^+ \pi^+$	1144	-	Goshaw 66 ^r Fig. 2 (572 events)			< 3	G	
$K^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \pi^+ \pi^0 p$	3.0	$K^+ \pi^-$	312	+	Ferro-Luzzi 64 ^q Fig. 2b	$725 \pm 5^{\circ}$	$< 30^{\circ}$	65	F	
total number			$\approx 60\ 000$							

[§] Values obtained from the combined ($K^+ \pi^0$) and ($K^0 \pi^+$) mass distributions.

[†] Values obtained from the combined 1.5 and 1.8 GeV/c data.

^{*} Values obtained from the combined ($K^+ \pi^+$), ($K^0 \pi^+$), and ($K^+ \pi^-$) mass distributions.

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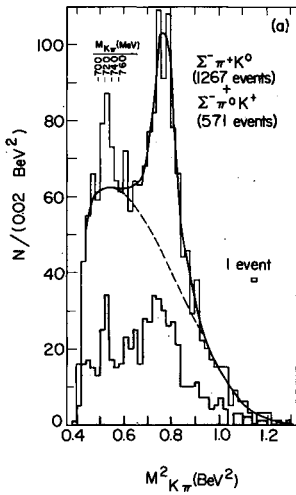
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Miller, claim.

Miller decreased

Same channel, higher energy.

Alexander Σ^+ , Σ^0 , Λ .



320	
312	
304	
296	
288	
280	
272	
264	
256	
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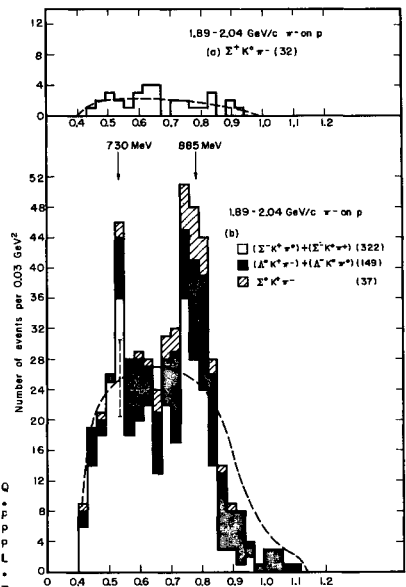
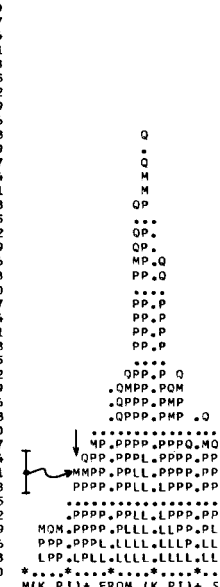
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LOWER	0	0	0	0	1	1
CHANNEL	6	7	8	9	0	1
EDGE	0	0	0	0	0	0
(GEV)	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Fig. A1. $M^2(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Sigma^+$, $P_{inc} = 1.9$ to 2.4 GeV/c. From MILLER+63.

Fig. A2. $M(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^+ \Sigma^+$, $P_{inc} = 1.8$ to 2.2 GeV/c.



LOWER	0	0	0	0	1	1
CHANNEL	6	7	8	9	0	1
EDGE	0	0	0	0	0	0
(GEV)	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTENTS 11 1223333479764433333321 01019516229c2856ac3155129395

Fig. A3. $M(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^+ \Sigma^+$, $P_{inc} = 2.9$ to 4.2 GeV/c.

Fig. A4. $M^2(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Sigma^+$, $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Lambda$, $P_{inc} = 1.9$ to 2.0 GeV/c. From ALEXANDER+62.

Alexander Σ^0 disappeared.

Same channel, higher energy.

Kim claim (A+B) + other (Z), strong uncorroborated peak.

Same channel, higher energy.

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CONTENTS 334476544232211 01024754020826371430C00C0000

CONTENTS 112321 134567688153154986311 0317674957528150810049643000

Fig. A5. $M(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Sigma^0$, $P_{inc} = 1.8$ to 2.2 GeV/c.

Fig. A6. $M(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Sigma^0$, $P_{inc} = 2.9$ to 4.2 GeV/c.

Fig. A7. $M(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Lambda$, $P_{inc} = 1.5$ to 1.8 GeV/c.

Fig. A8. $M(K_\pi)$ from $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K_\pi)^0 \Lambda$, $P_{inc} = 1.8$ to 2.2 GeV/c.

On the other hand, some positive evidence for an enhancement at 735 MeV comes from studies of $(K\pi)^0 \Lambda$ final states! This evidence is shown in Fig. A7, which is a compilation of 517 events from two experiments (KIM+ 65, SENE 66) with incident momenta of 1.5 to 1.8 GeV/c, partly below the K^* production threshold. In an experiment with 6 \times better statistics (3342 events), HARDY 66 has found no evidence for the κ (Figs. A8 and A9), but his experiment covers only the momentum range well above K^* threshold (1.66 MeV) and therefore does not invalidate the positive results of KIM+ 65 and SENE 66.

b. $\pi^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \pi^+ \Lambda$

From a recent experiment involving 314 events of this type (Fig. A10), CASON+ 66 claim to have found evidence for the κ . To our knowledge, there is no similar experiment with comparable statistics to either support or weaken the conclusion of CASON+ 66.

c. $K^- p \rightarrow (K\pi) N$

Historically, the second experiment to report the κ was that of WOJCICKI+ 63, in which 4296 events of the reaction $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ p$ were studied. In agreement with the original κ evidence, their κ has a mass of 723 ± 3 MeV and a width of < 12 MeV. Wojcicki's largest effect was at 1.08 GeV/c.

There are now several other experiments measuring $(\bar{K}\pi)^- p$ final states in this region of incident K^- momenta. Figure A11 is a compilation of 3367 events (not including Wojcicki's); it represents an independent confirmation of Wojcicki's observation of a peak in the $(\bar{K}\pi)^-$ mass at about 725 MeV. Moreover, a compilation of recent results from $(K\pi)^0 n$ final states in the same energy region (1882 events) also shows an enhancement (see Fig. A12), perhaps at a slightly higher mass value. Although the statistical significance of each of these peaks is not larger than 1 to 2 standard deviations, it is hard to deny that some peculiar effect seems to be present here.

Again, larger statistics is available at higher energies, but no peak is observed (see compilation in Figs. A13, A14, and A15).

d. $K^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^{+,0} \Xi^{-,0}$

Evidence for the κ was reported by LONDON+ 66 on the basis of 413 events of this type (see Fig. A16). This is still waiting for confirmation or disproof.

e. $K^- p \rightarrow (\bar{K}\pi)^0 \pi^- N$

The κ was also reported, with $m \approx 725$ MeV and $\Gamma < 12$ MeV, by WOJCICKI+ 64 in

1523 events with 4-body final states, for incident momenta between 1.2 and 1.7 GeV/c. A compilation of 6152 events presently available for this reaction (including the data of WOJCICKI+ 64) in the range of 1.2 to 2 GeV/c (Fig. A17) shows, instead, a broad maximum around 700 MeV. However 700 MeV is just the peak of phase space and we would not take such a broad maximum as evidence for an enhancement in the 725-MeV mass region. A compilation of 14467 events at 2.1 to 2.7 GeV/c similarly shows no κ (see Fig. A18).

f. $K^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^+ p$

Finally, the κ was reported from a CERN experiment by FERRO-LUZZI+ 64, who saw a peak in the reaction $K^+ p \rightarrow NK \pi \pi \pi$. This κ was at 725 MeV and had a width of < 30 MeV. The effect was found in the 3 GeV/c data, but was absent in the 3.5 GeV/c data. An experiment at Wisconsin at 3.6 GeV/c with three times as many events as the CERN experiment also indicated no evidence for a κ .

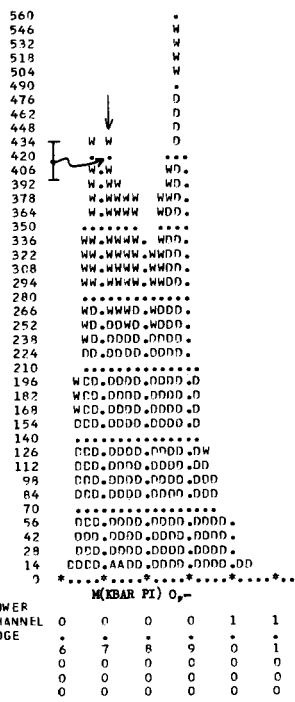
The combined distribution of the $(K\pi)^{+,0}$ mass from these experiments is shown in Fig. A19. There is no peak at ≈ 730 MeV; although a broad enhancement centered at about 750 MeV can be seen, this is where phase space also peaks.

The κ has also been looked for in other experiments -- e.g., the CERN group (V. Henri, private communication) has looked for the κ^+ below K^* threshold in the reaction $K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ p$, but did not find it.

What can we conclude from this study? If the κ is real, then each claim for its existence should be strengthened when combined with later data. We now summarize the discussion above for each claim:

- §. The MILLER 63 signal has decreased from 53 to < 40 events, and the signal of FERRO-LUZZI 64 has disappeared.
- §. There are no new data to compare with the claims of KIM 65, CASON 66, or LONDON 66; they are of course still impressive.
- §. The fate of the claim of WOJCICKI 63 is undecided. His data suggested a κ produced by K^- between 1 and 1.7 GeV/c. When combined with new data over this entire range, the signal has disappeared. On the other hand, with limited statistics, Wojcicki's best signal/noise ratio was at 1.08 GeV/c. We have compiled events produced by K^- between 0.78 and 1.2 GeV/c, and indeed see a 1 to 2- σ signal for both κ and κ^0 .

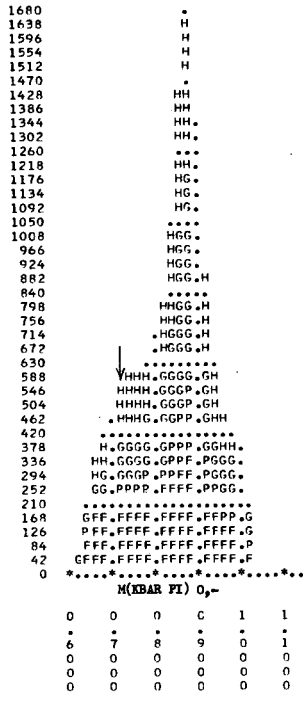
Wojcicki claim (W) + others.
Peak merges into phase space.



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 CNTENTS 2963049784273621206522 1
 06169579248035782 877391 R20

Fig. A17. $M(K\pi^-)$ from $K^+p \rightarrow (K\pi^0)^+ \pi^- n$,
 Pinc = 1.2 to 2 GeV/c.

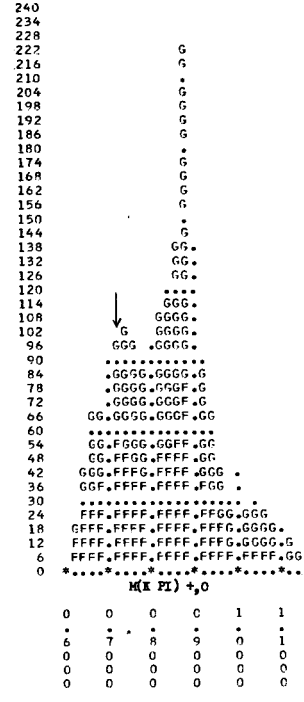
Same channel, higher energy.



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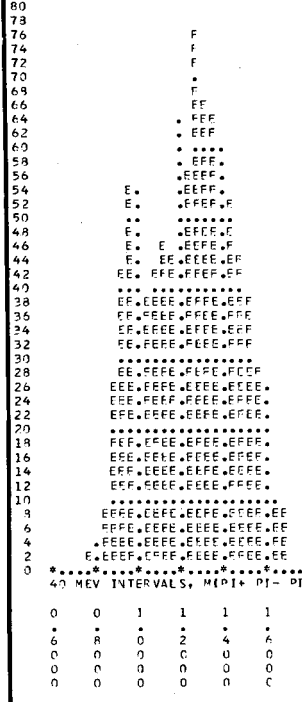
Fig. A18. $M(K\pi^-)$ from $K^+p \rightarrow (K\pi^0)^+ \pi^- n$;
 Pinc = 2.1 to 2.7 GeV/c.

Ferro-Luzzi claim (F) + others,
 merges into phase space.



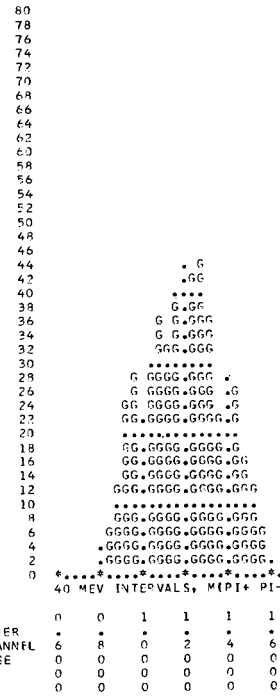
111 111121
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Fig. A19. $M(K\pi^-)$ from $K^+p \rightarrow (K\pi^0)^+ \pi^- n$;
 Pinc = 3 to 3.5 GeV/c.



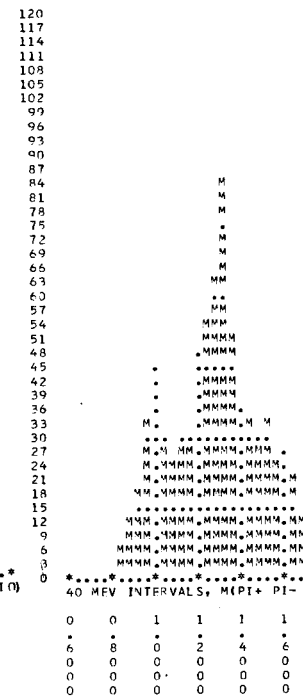
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Fig. A20. $M(\pi^0)$ from $\pi^+p \rightarrow (\pi^0)^+ \Delta^{++}$,
 Pinc = 4 GeV/c. From BARTSCH+64.



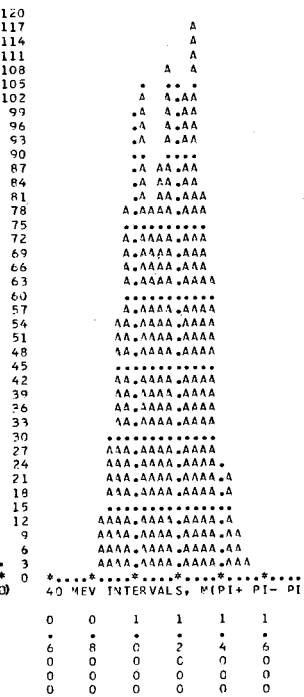
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Fig. A21. $M(\pi^0)$ from $\pi^+p \rightarrow (\pi^0)^+ \Delta^{++}$,
 Pinc = 3.65 GeV/c.
 From G. GOLDBERGER 65.



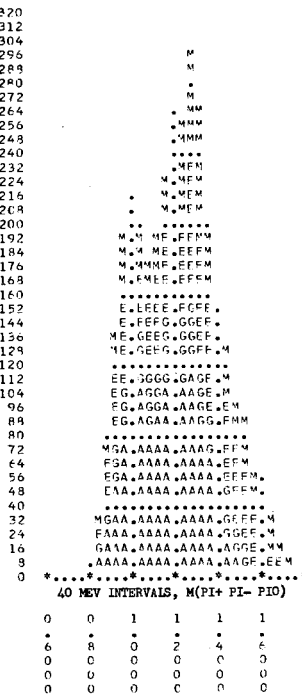
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Fig. A22. $M(\pi^0)$ from $\pi^+d \rightarrow (\pi^0)^+ pp$,
 Pinc = 3.65 GeV/c. From BENSON+ 66.



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 13580078100156221
 0000014050059807493562150000000

Fig. A23. $M(\pi^0)$ from $\pi^+p \rightarrow (\pi^0)^+ \Delta^{++}$,
 Pinc = 3.2 and 3.5 GeV/c.
 From ABOLINS+ 66.



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Fig. A24. $M(\pi^0)$ from $\pi^+p \rightarrow (\pi^0)^+ \Delta^{++}$ and
 $\pi^+d \rightarrow (\pi^0)^+ pp$, 3.2 to 4 GeV/c.

This behavior could be that of a real κ , but it is more what one would expect of statistical fluctuations.

The fact remains that we compiled 19 histograms (representing 60 000 events) and found 5 (6000 events) which show surprising peaks apparently not statistical fluctuations. We now try to explain it as a bias. We have keypunched any spectrum associated with a positive κ claim, but stopped at 60 000 total events simply because of the work involved. (We shall next automate the preparation of input data.) We estimate that 1.5 to 2 million events have been measured, each of which yields a $K\pi$ mass value. Our reasoning is as follows:

Last year ≈ 2 million events were measured in the United States,¹ and we guess ≈ 3 million events for the world-wide annual rate. This rate has been roughly doubling every two years,² so the time integral of the number of bubble-chamber events measured must be ≈ 10 million. By comparing the number³ of pictures exposed to K^\pm with the number exposed to π^\pm and p , we see that a quarter of these 10 million events were produced by K^\pm with enough energy to produce $K\pi$ events in the final state (with $K\pi$ mass > 725 MeV).

So physicists have looked at $K\pi$ spectra from ≈ 2.5 million events. We guess that 1.5 to 2 million events have been assembled in large collections and looked at carefully. If a κ peak is seen, it is published, and we key-

punch. If nothing surprising is seen, one may not even publish the data, and we may not punch it. (But if readers will send us large relevant spectra, we will enter them from now on.) Then, at 1000 events/histogram, 2 million events yield 200 uninteresting histograms. Then the five surprising ones (only three from K^\pm experiments) are perhaps to be expected.

So we restate our conclusion. We have not killed the κ but we do feel that we have further discredited it.

2. The H Meson (Ferbel, Rosenfeld, Soding)

The "H meson" is a supposed $I^G = 0^-$ state with a mass $m_H \approx 1000$ MeV, decaying into $(\rho\pi)^0$: Table A-II lists the experiments in which evidence was observed for a bump near 1000 MeV in the $(\rho\pi)^0$ mass spectrum. Figures A20 through A23 show the distributions of $M(\rho\pi)^0$ from these experiments. Goldhaber⁴ discussed the H meson and compiled the data of Figs. A20 and A21, plus 1705 events from the reaction $\pi^+d \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0 pp$ from Benson et al.⁵ After consultation with Benson et al., however, we have decided that it would be better to use only 790 events remaining in their sample after $p\pi^+$ combinations in the Δ band have been excluded. We have also added 1204 events that were contributed by the La Jolla group⁶ but not used by Goldhaber because they were not yet available.

Table A-II. Experiments on H meson discussed in Appendix A.

Reaction	Beam momentum (GeV/c)	Number of events	Constraints	Reference	Plot symbol	Figure
$\pi^+ p \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0 \Delta^{++}$	3.2 and 3.5	1204		Abolins 66 ^a	A	A23
	3.65	519	no ω	Goldhaber 66 ^b	G	A21
	4.0	975		Bartsch 64 ^c	E	A20
$\pi^+ d \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0 pp$	3.65	790	no Δ^{++}	Benson 66 ^d	M	A22
	Total	3488				

a. See Ref. 6

b. Gerson Goldhaber, Experimental Study of Multiparticle Resonance Decays, in Proceedings of the 1965 Coral Gables Conference on Symmetry Principles at High Energies, University of Miami, Florida, 1965 (W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, Calif., 1965), p. 34.

c. J. Bartsch et al., Phys. Letters 11, 167 (1964).

d. See Ref. 5.

The combined spectrum (Fig. A24) shows a peak extending from 960 to 1080 MeV, with an estimated significance of at least four standard deviations. Note, however, that its mean mass is about 1020 MeV, only about 50 MeV below that of the A1 meson. And its width, $\Gamma \approx 120$ MeV, is the same as $\Gamma(A1)$.

This peak is presently seen only in experiments in the beam momentum range $3.2 \text{ GeV}/c \leq p(\pi^+) \leq 4 \text{ GeV}/c$. It is not seen in similar experiments in the range $5.1 \text{ GeV}/c \leq p(\pi^+) \leq 8.5 \text{ GeV}/c$. This means that whatever the H phenomenon is, its production cross section drops rapidly at energies greater than $p(\pi^+) = 4 \text{ GeV}/c$. Note that $4 \text{ GeV}/c$ is already high above the threshold, which is at $p(\pi^+) = 2.18 \text{ GeV}/c$ for $\pi^+ p \rightarrow H \Delta^+$ and even lower for $\pi^+ d \rightarrow Hpp$. Moreover, the data for $p(\pi^+) \leq 4 \text{ GeV}/c$ presented above are incomplete; we estimate that at least ≈ 1000 events from other experiments exist but are not yet accessible to us.

Let us accept the evidence for a neutral A1-like peak 50 MeV below the mass of A1. Is it a new meson, H, or is it the neutral A1, displaced to low energy by one half-width through interference with background? We know that the A1 is seen only when enhanced by the Deck effect, i. e., A1 seems to be produced weakly, and needs to interfere positively with background in order to be seen. But the interference could also displace its peak upwards by ≈ 25 MeV. The $A1^\pm (\rho \pi)^\pm$ is seen recoiling against a proton; the $H(\rho \pi)^0$ is seen recoiling against a Δ^{++} . Could the background phases differ enough between these two experiments that the $(\rho \pi)^0$ peak is displaced downwards by about 25 MeV? We do not know how to answer this question until more work is done.

The Michigan group⁵ has suggested that as a next step one should look for an H peak in $\rho^0 \pi^0$ only, where the A1, having isopin $I = 1$, cannot contribute. One can do this in two ways:

1) Compile $\rho^0 \pi^0$ spectra, or 2) compile events from data-summary tapes. The latter procedure seems more likely to give us the information we want, for the following considerations. The $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Dalitz plot has three ρ bands (ρ^0 , ρ^+ , and ρ^-) which overlap partly at 1000 MeV, and overlap three deep at $\sqrt{3}m_\rho \approx 1300$ MeV. As the Michigan group shows in Fig. 2 of their paper, $\rho^0 \pi^0$ spectra are contaminated with overlapping $\rho^\pm \pi^\mp$, but if one selects out the overlapping, double- ρ events, one produces an artificial bump at 1000 MeV. One can get around this difficulty by compiling the actual events and doing a maximum-likelihood fit to the population of

the ρ^0 band. We shall do this.

A final difficulty with the H bump is contamination from the radiative decay of another meson, $\eta \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$, which will often fit the interpretation $\rho^0 \pi^0$. The Michigan group⁵ estimates that 6 ± 3 of their events are such intruders; their spectrum, Fig. A22, seems to contain about 36 H mesons from all the ρ^0 bands; about half might come from $\rho^0 \pi^0$.

In summary, the compilation of spectra carried out so far shows a bump but seems inadequate to distinguish between H and a neutral A1 peak. We feel that a compilation of very carefully selected $\rho^0 \pi^0$ events is the most promising next step.

APPENDIX REFERENCES

1. E. C. Fowler, R. Plano, and A. H. Rosenfeld, Survey and Analysis of Bubble Chamber Pictures, in Proceedings of the 1966 International Conference on Instrumentation for High-Energy Physics, SLAC, Stanford, California, Sept. 9, 10, 1966; also Lawrence Radiation Laboratory Report UCRL-17097 (in preparation).
2. We assume that the world growth rate is the same as that of the Alvarez group, which has been doubling its rate every 2 years for 6 to 8 years. See L. W. Alvarez, Round-Table Discussion on Bubble Chambers, in Proceedings of the 1966 International Conference on Instrumentation for High Energy Physics, SLAC, Stanford, California, Sept. 9, 10, 1966; also Lawrence Radiation Laboratory Report UCRL-17096 (Sept. 1966) (unpublished).
3. L. Piekenbrock, Annual Survey of Bubble Chamber Film, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.
4. Gerson Goldhaber, Rapporteur's talk, Session 7, in Proceedings of the XIIIth Conference on High-Energy Physics, August 31 through September 7, 1966, Berkeley, California (proceedings to be published by the University of California Press, Berkeley).
5. G. Benson et al., Phys. Rev. Letters **16**, 1177 (1966), and private communication from D. Sinclair (Univ. of Michigan).
6. M. Abolins, R. Lander, N. Xuong, and P. Yager (private communication), University of California, San Diego, at La Jolla.